

HOME NEWS

Tory MPs welcome Mrs Thatcher's offensive on Wilson policies

By Our Political Correspondent
Mrs Thatcher's tough line of attack on Mr Wilson and the Government's policies, adopted in the Commons last week and pursued at the Welsh Conservative conference on Saturday, was welcomed yesterday by Conservative backbenchers.

She intends it as a warning that on the controversial Bills now before committees of the Commons, and on the proposed nationalization of the aircraft and shipbuilding industries, the Government can expect unceasing Conservative hostility.

When Mrs Thatcher lambasted Mr Wilson for failing to combat inflation and declared that if he and the Labour Party could not respond to the challenge, then the Tories were ready to lead Britain back to greatness, it sounded like a challenge to a general election.

But she has to recognize that, in spite of the Government's tiny overall majority, its working margin in the Commons is about 40. There is no great

desire among the minority groups to unite with the Conservatives to bring down the Government.

Mrs Thatcher has said that the Government can always rely on the Conservative Party when it acts in the national interest. Support has been assured on matters like defence and the EEC.

But at Aberystwyth on Saturday she made it clear that coalition appealed to her no more than it does to Mr Wilson. Asked during a question session for an assurance that she would not compromise the party by entering a coalition with Labour, she replied: "I would not enter a coalition with people whose policies are such that I believe they would destroy Britain."

The longer the Government delayed, she said, the more people would become unemployed or be put on short-time working. The index of industrial production showed that Britain was producing only as much as

during the period of the three-day week early in 1974.

"Every day we wait in vain for Mr Wilson to act," Mrs Thatcher said. "Every day brings news of more closures, more bankruptcies, less investment."

"While prices and wages are totally out of control, the Government looks agnostic, apparently impotent. Yet inflation destroys the very nature of our society."

The Prime Minister must either defy the socialists in the Labour Party and lead the country, or go, and go now. The Conservative Party was ready to take up the fight against inflation in the name of the whole nation.

"With the diversion of the referendum behind us, all of us are forced to face the fact that Britain is drifting towards catastrophe," Mrs Thatcher said.

"We have held back while the country gave its verdict on Europe. Now, as our partners in

the Community and our competitors throughout the world are bringing inflation under control, our patience is being exhausted."

The masses of "middle Britain" were seeing their wages and savings disappear, their hard earned security taken away, a referendum wanted a government with the guts to stand up for it, a government prepared to put aside its cherished party plans and concentrate on the conquest of inflation.

After "a har-trick of disasters" in 15 months, Mr Wilson believed his passport to political survival was nationalization, municipalization and state control. The Government was missing a great chance for leadership, however. Every indication of public opinion supported the people would support tough measures to deal with the problem.

The Prime Minister had been

given a rare opportunity to respond to the needs of the people, and he was throwing it away, Mrs Thatcher said. In the lull before the economic storm, he was still too preoccupied with internal party struggles, obsessed with holding his party together while inflation tore the nation apart.

"Of course the doctrinaire socialists are looking for a way to revenge their referendum defeat," Mrs Thatcher said. "Of course they want inflation. Inflation is the extremists' weapon to destroy a free society."

Sir Keith Joseph, speaking on the same theme at Oxford on Saturday, called for a three-year recovery programme. He said that to concentrate on the absurdity of massive wage claims at a time of shrinking real national income distracted attention from the ultimate cause of the next and higher cycle of inflation, which was "runaway public expenditure."

"There is urgent need for measures to abate public spending, if our currency and economy are not to move even closer towards collapse," he said. The choice was to go on printing money on a large scale, with consequent worse inflation and unemployment next year, or to cut government spending drastically.

In his three-year recovery programme, subsidies would have to be cut and proposed increases in public spending put off for several years, some for ever. Sir Keith continued: "Some charges will have to go up. Local government will have to review its plans, cut its employment and contain its salaries and wages bill. All ideological expenditures must be stopped save defence, nationalization plans for British Leyland, North Sea oil, land, air, craft, shipbuilding. The message must be got over: no more wholesale rescues."

Cutting subsidies and rais-

ing charges will put up some prices, but with a subsidized system the public would pay even more, either by higher taxes or by more inflation putting up all other prices.

"Prices which have been artificially restrained will have to be allowed to rise. If the money supply is held, the release of suppressed inflation as prices rise will be part of the cure of inflation itself, the lesser evil."

Exchange rates should be permitted to float at the market level, thereby reducing imports and encouraging exports. We need precisely the "redevelopment" which Mr Wilson introduced in 1966 and which he claims bore fruit in the late 1960s.

The cutting of public spending would undoubtedly destroy some jobs, some of them very expensive, Sir Keith said, but it would eventually save many more that would not have survived increased inflation.

Firm urged to defeat terrorism

By Our Political Staff
In a pamphlet, "Terrorism: the threat to Britain," published by Mr Philip Goodhart, secretary of the Conservative Committee, contends that terrorists find that they are met by a hesitant and a quaver then they will be so bludgeoned that a few blows will produce a collapse which is the aim of all terrorists."

On the other hand, if the terrorists are met by a government and a public which will neither rush into over-reaction of repression then "terrorists will find it difficult to maintain their position as a determining factor of the national courage, resolution and

Honeymoon over, say Welsh Conservatives

From a Staff Reporter
Aberystwyth

The honeymoon is over, Mrs Thatcher was told at the Welsh Conservative Party conference in Aberystwyth on Saturday. A young Tory said loyalties would be severely tested if the party did not produce new policies.

A motion by the Federation of Conservative Students, regretting "that there had been little sign of the new, positive and aggressive Conservatism on which Mrs Thatcher was elected to the leadership," stated that one of the main debates. An amended, uncritical, motion welcoming a review of policies was eventually approved.

Mr Tim Mason, proposing the original motion, said: "When Mrs Thatcher was elected in February, there was a vague idea that she represented a new, positive and aggressive Conservatism. But by mid-April no leadership had come from her."

"We must have guidelines," Mr Mason said. "It is not fair to expect us to work hard to elect a Conservative government if we do not know what policies our leadership has. Mrs Thatcher's honeymoon is over. That loyalty of which Mr du Cann spoke recently will be more severely tested unless we have policies with which to identify."

Mr Whitlaw, deputy leader of the party, replying to the debate, said an opposition party must not be diverted from repeating its basic beliefs.

"I do not think that opposition should produce detailed policies when they do not have basic responsibilities or the full facts," he said. "An opposition should criticize or support the government from the basis of a clear strategy."

During a question session Mrs Thatcher was asked if her failure to take the lead in the referendum campaign was a forecast of things to come.

She replied that she had campaigned all over the country. Tories should not fall into the trap of expecting the leader to do everything, especially when she had an excellent team behind her. Britain did not have a presidential system of politics.

The conference predictably expressed strong opposition to the proposal for an elected Welsh Assembly, which it thought would be expensive and lead to the break-up of the United Kingdom.



Some of 50 children under the age of 11 who marched yesterday from Soho Square, London, to Trafalgar Square to mark World Children's Day. They then held a symbolic sharing of food between poor and rich nations.

Sixteen Ulster arrests in violent weekend

From Our Correspondent
Belfast

Sixteen people were arrested by police during another violent weekend in Northern Ireland.

The Royal Ulster Constabulary reported 36 terrorist incidents in the 24 hours up to 8 am yesterday, in which a man and woman were killed and 11 people injured. Five of the arrested appeared at a special court in Dunmurry on the outskirts of Belfast, charged with firearms and explosives offences.

Four Protestants were held by security forces after a machine-gun attack in the Catholic New Lodge area of the city on Saturday. Gunmen

drove down the road firing indiscriminately from both sides of their vehicle. Killing Mrs Margaret O'Neill, a Catholic, aged 53, of Marlin Street, and wounding five others.

The other murder victim was Mr Joseph Bragh, aged 35, a Protestant from Greenmount Street, Belfast, who was deputizing for the regular security man outside a public house when he was shot.

A Protestant woman and her son aged 28 were badly injured when a 4lb boobytrap bomb exploded under their car at Castlewellan, Co Down, on Saturday. The attack was almost identical to one in Belfast 24 hours earlier.

'Dead of night' debates on EEC criticized

Perfunctory debates "at dead of night" in the House of Commons on European legislation were no longer sufficient, Mr Douglas Hurd, Conservative MP for Mid-Oxfordshire, said at the Swinton Conservative College yesterday.

The Council of Ministers had established itself as the essential decision-making body of the Community and the Commission had receded reluctantly into the background, he said.

Since individual ministers were essentially responsible to national parliaments, those parliaments, and the House of Commons in particular, must become much more businesslike in handling European matters. When such matters came before the House adequate time should be found quickly. He continued:

"This is not an argument against direct elections to the European Parliament, or against strengthening its powers, for both developments are clearly necessary. We should aim at a plenary movement of parliamentary control."

Both national and European parliaments should learn how to bring democratic pressure to bear on the Council and the Commission. Do not let us be hoodwinked by the simplicity of the federal solution or by the false analogy with the United States.

Opposition specifies its Industry Bill hopes

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

The Government still recited about the changes to the Industry Bill discussed at Chequers on Friday, Mr Michael Heseltine, Conservative spokesman on industry, last night listed those the Opposition would expect to equal information and trade unions should not have special privileges in that respect.

5. A genuinely independent and judicial appeals procedure should exist to protect companies against the abuse of ministerial power in the "extrusion of information" provisions.

Last night Mr Heseltine said he was seeking urgent talks with Mr Vaux, Secretary of State for Industry, to put forward a programme to restore confidence to British industry and help the Government to avoid the highest unemployment in postwar Britain.

The major parties should agree, he said, on those issues from which dogma should be eliminated in order to protect long-term industrial planning.

Milk shortage feared for next winter

Britain is threatened with a serious shortage of milk and cream next winter, and possibly rationing, over Christmas, Mr James Jackson, vice-chairman of the Milk Marketing Board, said yesterday.

Because low milk prices had destroyed their confidence, a record number of 3,000 farmers had gone out of milk production in the past year.

Cows were being sold for butchers' meat rather than kept to produce milk in the winter, when feeding costs were ruinously high.

Two coachloads of striking stable lads are planning to leave Newmarket today to maintain a continuous picket on the four-day Royal Ascot meeting, which starts tomorrow. That was decided at a meeting yesterday of more than 100 lads.

Mr Sam Horncastle, the lads' leader, said after the meeting that they might organize a march along the course, but otherwise he had asked the lads to keep the picket peaceful.

Striking lads to picket Ascot

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Music on a lake for arts degree finals

By Neville Hodgkinson

Raymond Richards, a third-year BA (Hons) student at Leeds Polytechnic, is taking part of his finals this year on a boat on a lake. As a final art project, he is to entertain the public, and his degree assessors, with a show which he claims will involve a floating quartet of classical musicians and a performance by a Salvation Army brass band on a launch.

The quartet and band will be adjuncts to a performance by Mr Richards himself. Details have not been specified, but he says that a helicopter or hot-air balloon will carry the key characters away.

Mr Richards says he is a "performance artist" and a large part of the marks for his degree will be based on the show, a claim disputed by Mr Alexander Weatherston, senior lecturer in painting.

"I think he enjoys provoking people," Mr Weatherston said. "He may have exaggerated a bit." There was a written element to the examinations, an essay of 10,000 words, and assessment for the degree was continuous over the course.

He added: "Fine art is constantly drawing into itself new media, new sections of activity."

Oxford Union

Miss Vivien Dinah a second-year history student at St. Hilda's College, elected president of the Union.

TV 'ignorant' on busin

By a Staff Reporter

Four specific areas of business matters on television is cursory, often superficial and generally ignorant, Lord Limerick, president of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, says in an introduction to the association's evidence to the Committee on the Future of Broadcasting, published today.

"What is demonstrably lacking," Lord Limerick says, "is a background of understanding of business problems against which a debate can take place. We do not suggest that there is a conscious anti-business bias."

"What we fear, and this is even more difficult to contend with, is that those who select the subjects for serious television treatment are in the main simply unaware of what they are not covering and of its enormous importance for our national wellbeing."

Weather forecast and recordings

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars. FRONTS: Warm, Cold, High, Low. Symbols are on adjoining page.

Today
Sun rises: 4.43 am. Sun sets: 9.20 pm.
Moon rises: 12.30 am. Moon sets: 1.11 pm.
First Quarter: 3.53 pm.
Lighting up: 5.50 pm to 4.13 am.
High water: London Bridge, 7.19 am, 6.50 pm (22.8 ft); 7.34 pm, 6.77 pm (22.1 ft). Avonmouth, 12.1 pm (39.8 ft); 1.7 pm, 11.7 pm (38.4 ft). Dover, 4.37 am, 6.00 am (19.8 ft); 5.1 pm, 6.2m (20.3 ft). Hull, 11.1 am, 6.3m (22.5 ft). Liverpool, 4.41 am, 8.7m (28.8 ft); 5.21 pm, 8.3m (27.2 ft).

A rough of low pressure in unstable air will be slow moving over the British Isles.

Forecast for 6 am to midnight:
London: SE, central S England, East Anglia, Midlands: Bright, sunny intervals and showers, probably prolonged and thundery later. Wind W, light; max temp 18°C (64°F).
E. NE, NW, central N England, Lake District: Rainy, cloudy showers, perhaps longer periods of rain and local thunder, some bright intervals; wind NW, light; max temp 16°C (61°F).
Wales, NW, Scotland, Moray Firth, Orkney, Shetland: Sunny intervals and showers, perhaps local hail; wind N, moderate; max temp 10°C (50°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Sunny periods and scattered showers, becoming cloudy with occasional rain in W; temp becoming very normal.

Sea passages: S North Sea: Wind W moderate; sea slight. Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind W, moderate or fresh; sea slight or moderate.

Sr George's Channel: Wind W, veering NW, moderate or fresh; sea slight or moderate.

Irish Sea: Wind NW to N, moderate or fresh; sea slight or moderate.

Saturday
London: Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 23°C (73°F); min, 7 pm to 7 am, 17°C (63°F). Humidity: 7 am, 43 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 7 pm, track. Sun: 24hr to 7 pm, 3.5hr. Rain, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1.01T, millibars, falling.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; th, thunder.

Algeria: 22.7
Amsterdam: 22.7
Barcelona: 22.7
Birmingham: 22.7
Bristol: 22.7
Cardiff: 22.7
Cape Town: 22.7
Chicago: 22.7
Copenhagen: 22.7
Dublin: 22.7
Edinburgh: 22.7
Geneva: 22.7
Hamburg: 22.7
Helsinki: 22.7
Hong Kong: 22.7
Istanbul: 22.7
Jersey: 22.7
Lima: 22.7
London: 22.7
Lyons: 22.7
Madrid: 22.7
Manchester: 22.7
Milan: 22.7
Moscow: 22.7
New York: 22.7
Oxford: 22.7
Paris: 22.7
Rome: 22.7
San Francisco: 22.7
Seattle: 22.7
Shanghai: 22.7
Singapore: 22.7
Stockholm: 22.7
Sydney: 22.7
Taipei: 22.7
Tokyo: 22.7
Toronto: 22.7
Vancouver: 22.7
Warsaw: 22.7
Wellington: 22.7
Zurich: 22.7

PRIVATE PROFIT AND THE PUBLIC PURSE

On June 25, The Times is planning to publish a Special Report entitled "Private Profit and the Public Purse". It will discuss the social, political and fiscal parameters within which the mixed economy is taking shape in the United Kingdom.

The Report will compare our version of a mixed economy with others in Europe and further afield, and will also examine some of the arguments for and against an increased degree of state control in industry.

For further information, please contact Michael Brufal, Special Reports Advertisement Manager, The Times, New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Or telephone him on 01-837 1234, extension 7608, before Wednesday, June 18.



New Labour group calls for 'economic realism'

Continued from page 1

Candler, a councillor in Herefordshire and a former aide to the Prime Minister.

The manifesto says that the alliance believes that a modern socialist democracy must seek its support primarily from working people, but it rejects the Marxist class analysis which, it says, would divide people and set them against each other in a destructive struggle.

"Our aim is a classless society, and to this end the Labour Party should be a practical humanitarian and reformist party which recognises the democratic system and interdependence of all groups of workers and responds to the real needs of the nation as a whole."

The British Labour movement, it says, is deeply rooted in national traditions of radicalism, free cooperation, nonconformity and Christian socialism. It was not inspired by Marx or Engels and owes nothing to Lenin, Trotsky, Mao, Stalin or Castro.

It says that conquering inflation must be a high priority for every social democrat.

Prolonged inflation at current or higher rates will bring disaster to our economic, social and political system and its effects will be unfair, divisive and ultimately destructive. We must begin quickly to restore stability and be prepared to make sacrifices, both ideologically and materially, to the democratic system from the anarchy and upheaval inflation will otherwise bring.

The country was in the midst of its gravest crisis since the war and everything we had

hoped and striven for would be put beyond our reach if a sense of economic realism was not now developed, the group said.

There has been a failure of national leadership to convey any real sense of urgency, to convince people the crisis they have heard about for so long is immediate and concerns them personally and seriously.

"The people are aware the situation is grave, but responsible people believe that if the Bill's socialist objectives are watered down too much, giving the impression of a surrender to the City and big business, Mr Benn would resign."

By a motion tabled on Friday, the Government proposes that three days, instead of two, should be spent on the report stage of the Bill in the Commons.

We believe that the British people have rejected fanaticism and extremism and they will always respond to honest and idealistic leadership which respects our democratic traditions and adopts practical reforms to deal with the nation's problems.

We wish to see the Labour Party continue to be a party which aims at creating a democratic socialist society, works within the British system and parliamentary democracy, regards maintenance of the rule of law as an essential basis of individual freedom, wishes to maintain free trade unionism as an important part of the socialist movement and as a major responsible voice in the conduct of the nation's affairs, and accepts the need for collective security to defend this country against any threat of aggression.

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ME NEWS

Firmly urged to be sealed off and machinery abandoned

Donald Kershaw, industrial engineer, said that the National Coal Board is to seal off two coal faces at the Main colliery, near Yorkshire, where five men were killed in last Thursday's explosion, and to write off 1,000 of machinery and ground fires were still in parts of the Newbottle Field seams yesterday. In other parts there are pockets of carbon ten times the lethal

be found for the men affected until the seals are established, and then normal working will be resumed. Mr. Arthur Owen, safety engineer for the pit, said there was a fire, possibly with flames. Mr. John Keir, the NCB area director, said that in a short time other face rooms would be available, at the colliery to employ the men who would normally be working in the Newbottle and Melton. Field seams. He was sure the seams would be reopened, perhaps in 18 months. He added: "We cannot afford to lose five feet thick seams of coal." Before the seals are in place sensors and recording devices will be installed by scientists of the Safety in Mines Research Establishment to obtain information of conditions in the seams. When that was analysed it would be possible to eliminate a number of causes of the explosion, Mr. Keir said. He discussed suggestions that overhauling of equipment caused the explosion. He thought it happened, not in the main seam, as was originally thought, but in the Melton Field seam, some 30 yards below the Newbottle seam. It was not yet known whether the explosion was of gas or coal dust. The explosion may have set fire to timber in the pit and that may have started the burning. The indications were that there was gas in the area just before the incident.

Rural park popular without pop or lions

By John Young
Planning Reporter

Between the concrete conurbations of Reading and Basingstoke lies one of those surprising stretches of classic green English countryside. In the heart of it stands Stratfield Saye House, with its surrounding 9,000-acre estate, presented to the first Duke of Wellington by a grateful nation two years after Waterloo.

But, like the rest of us, the owners of stately homes are nowadays hard hit by inflation and taxation. Six years ago the present duke decided that simply opening the house to the public was not enough; he decided therefore to sell off a small part of the estate and use the proceeds to establish a country park where visitors could find tranquillity and enjoyment within an hour's drive of London.

The scheme, however, ran into opposition from local people who feared yet another "leisure complex" with imported wild animals and noisy pursuits such as motor racing and car racing. A public inquiry was held, and it was not until December, 1973, that the duke finally won approval for his plans.

Now, less than a year after its opening, the Wellington Country Park is among the 13 entries short-listed for this year's conservation awards



Visitors enjoying the facilities of the Wellington Country Park, which is among 13 entries short-listed for this year's conservation awards scheme.

scheme sponsored by The Times and the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. The awards will be presented by Mr. Croftland, Secretary of State for the Environment, on July 9.

The park of some 600 acres provides facilities for sailing, fishing, riding and camping, together with several miles of woodland nature trails. There is a caravan park and a miniature farm and an adventure playground for children, and plans for a dry ski-slope and a golf course. A patch of land designated as "Waterloo Meadow" will be used for such events as game fairs and horse shows.

The timber buildings are pleasant and unobtrusive, and the park exudes an aristocratic tranquillity. "Never in any circumstances would we allow anything like a pop festival", an official assured me. A lake-side symphony concert, or perhaps a more modest recital, would be a different matter.

The total cost of the venture is put at some £350,000. The Countryside Commission has made a grant of £10,000, and the duke expects that in a couple of years' time the various charges (admission 30p, hire of sailing dinghy 80p an hour, caravan park £150 a night, fishing 50p a day) will cover

running expenses and make a contribution towards administering the rest of the estate. On a recent Sunday more than two thousand people went through the turnstiles, and the difficulty may well be absorbing rather than attracting visitors.

But the value of the scheme in the assessors' eyes is not the contribution it will make to the Wellington finances. It is the imaginative conversion of derelict gravel pits and the adjoining health and woodlands for a useful recreational purpose, and the opening up of a particularly lovely stretch of Home Counties wilderness for public enjoyment.

Prices and rail strike dominate by-election

By Our Political Correspondent

Rising prices and the threat of a railway strike have emerged as the two most important issues with the electors as the second week of campaigning in the Woolwich, West, by-election begins.

There can be no doubt that in a constituency where about a fifth of the workers commute daily to London by train, and about the same proportion commute by car, a railway strike beginning on June 23 could bring a big boost to the chances of the Conservatives at the poll on June 26.

Mr. Peter Bottomley, the Conservative candidate, has so far been reluctant to bring the subject into public speeches: he knows well enough the reaction of rail commuters to such disruption.

Mr. Joe Stanger, the Labour candidate, said yesterday that he hoped the unions and the British Railways Board would be able to reach a solution. "It will have a serious effect on the country's economy if we do have a rail strike", he said.

When questioned about wage increases and the effect on inflation, he gives strong support for a tightening of the guidelines in the social contract by agreement between the unions, the Government and the Confederation of British Industry. But he recognizes the argument that they are at the end of the queue in the present phase of settlements.

The Conservatives found in their first week of canvassing that elderly people, especially those relying on fixed occupational pensions, were highly critical of the Government's failure to curb inflation. It was claimed that many pensioners had said that they proposed switching their support from Labour to Conservative this time.

Mr. Stanger says that there has been no falling off in Labour allegiance among the old. "There is no doubt that the rise in prices is the big issue; everything else pales into insignificance beside it".

Mrs. Sheila Hobday, the Liberal candidate, finds the Government vulnerable on this issue and is emphasizing the Liberal Party's demand for a statutory price and incomes policy. She finds the self-employed and the small shopkeepers particularly receptive to Liberal ideas, and proposes to visit every shopkeeper in the constituency.

Much could depend on the Liberal impact in this marginal constituency, where Labour had a majority of 2,541 last October. Between the February and October elections the Liberal support fell from 7,833 to 5,962 and so far in this campaign they have not been prominent.

Now they propose to open up their campaign, bringing in some "big guns". Mrs. Hobday will be making "whistle-stop" tours with leading members of the party, culminating in an eve-of-the-poll rally with Mr. Jeremy Thorpe.

Mr. Ronald Mallone, who has lived in the area for 22 years, is again fighting as the Fellow-ship Party candidate. He says: "I oppose all war, violence and vandalism, and want to see British industry and agriculture reorganized with an emphasis on production for need and use."

Nominations close today. Other candidates in the field are Dr. Frank Hansford-Miller (English National Party), Mrs. Ruth Robinson (National Front) and Mr. Reginald Simmerson (Conservative against the Common Market).

Proposal for law on version justice

Legal Correspondent: creation of several new proposals for reorganizing criminal law on the course of justice. Working paper published by the commission, whose terms of reference are at this stage to call for the abolition of common law offences of perverting or derailing the course of justice.

ad there should be a comprehensive list of specific offences already exist and would have to be created. offences proposed, with minimum terms of imprisonment suggested by the commission, include: (seven years), tampering with evidence (seven years), tampering with witnesses (five years), intimidation (five years), perjury (five years), giving false information to the police (two years), giving false information to the police (two years), escaping from custody (one year), answer to bail (one year), and Commission Working Party 62, Offences relating to administration of justice (Office, 55p).

n University

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rd deficit

ion has slowed the rate of Britain's Open University and helped the university into a deficit.

unit committee meeting this month may lead to economy measures that reduce the 20,000 new students to be admitted next year and to fresh measures to reduce the university's more than £10m deficit. Alternative measures include the possibility of raising fees and system of scholarships.

a budget of about £12m on recurrent costs it is facing a deficit of £500,000 and 100, according to Professor Ferguson, the university's director of finance.

disclosed that inflation was down the turnover of students when he held a press conference to his book on the univer-

50,000 people are taking University courses, yet the university is working on a new Education grant was given on the assumption it would now have 100,000 students.

cost of an Open University course is £25. The grant has suggested that it should go up to £40, which would be a considerable increase. The decision has been made, Professor Ferguson accepted the university, together with her sectors of education, take its share of cuts.

Open University was a much less expensive way of educating graduates and he said any excessive economy would be a "false economy".

Open University from by John Ferguson (London Press, 25.30p).

id bravery award

er. Air Loadmaster Todd, who in March 1974, was injured in a crash landing in rough seas off Tynemouth, despite being injured himself, on awarded the Queen's Victoria Medal for Valour in the air, his second award this year.

Suspicion of Welsh-speaking bias may reopen old wounds

A little piece of apocrypha which crops up in conversations in Wales from time to time and occasionally appears in the newspapers illuminates a sensitive aspect of Welsh life. The story is about a swimming pool. Life-guard who is unable to swim but got the job because he is Welsh-speaking.

There is a suspicion, sometimes articulated by councillors and politicians reflecting complaints by constituents, that Welsh speakers reserve for themselves the best jobs in education, in broadcasting, in local government and other public services.

In a society with two languages, and a potential for friction on that score, a rooted suspicion that there is a Welsh-speaking "mafia" doing Welsh boys out of jobs, is a serious matter. Welsh is spoken by 550,000 people, a fifth of the population.

Such suspicion would help to

Regional report

Trevor Fishlock
Cardiff

fuel resentment if the language issue again became as heated as it did between 1969 and 1972. Much of the emotion and bitterness of that time has subsided for two reasons.

First, governments have responded to public opinion, partly stirred by the catalytic Welsh Language Society, which called for measures to aid the language and to improve its status. Second, the language society is in a period of uncertainty about its role at a time when some of the conditions for the survival of the language are being met.

The fury of the campaigning

caused may have cooled, but the language issue remains the ingredients for flame; and that is why people still use the lurid metaphor, when arguments about the language get heated, that Wales could be the next Northern Ireland.

The question of jobs that need Welsh is therefore a touchy subject. Analysis shows, however, that the concept of a "mafia" cornering the best jobs has no foundation. Complaints are often rooted in rumour and prejudice and in the occasional disappointment of unsuccessful applicants who make the language an excuse.

For most people in Wales, Welsh offers no obstacle to progress in their job or profession. Jobs reserved for Welsh speakers are, with perhaps a few exceptions, those that people without the language would not be able to do.

Teaching is a profession said by outsiders to have a "mafia"

element. But the National Union of Teachers is satisfied that there is none and that opportunities to get to the top are equal for Welsh-speakers and others. Of course, several thousand of the 21,000 teaching jobs in Wales require Welsh.

The 50,000 jobs in local government reflect the language pattern. Only in the counties of Gwynedd and Dyfed is Welsh significant in staffing. Gwynedd has a bilingual policy and most staff are Welsh speaking; but non-Welsh-speakers are encouraged to go to Welsh courses in their employers' time. Dyfed council says that Welsh is essential for certain jobs and useful for others, but there is no language barrier.

There are almost 6,000 policemen in Wales but the lack of Welsh does not stop a man getting on.

The water authority employs 5,000 people and prefers its executives in Welsh-speaking areas to have the language if

possible, "but the lack of it is no bar".

In broadcasting the language is a sensitive question. The Broadcasting Council for Wales grasped the nettle in a report last month saying:

"There is suspicion that advancement within the BBC in Wales is denied to those who cannot speak Welsh. Efforts have been made to examine critically the posts for which Welsh is declared essential. However, it is true that in a service working in both languages, practicality has often demanded bilingualism and has set limits to promotion."

It is not easily conceivable that someone responsible for output in both languages should be unable to understand half his programmes. Future development would enable us to create parallel streams of promotion for Welsh speaker and non-Welsh speaker.

There are 919 jobs in BBC Wales, in a quarter of which Welsh is rated as essential; but in radio and television production Welsh is essential in 116 of 153 jobs.

Press Council criticizes local authority and newspaper over carnival report

The *News of the World* and Southampton council are criticized in a Press Council adjudication on a complaint by the council that the newspaper published an article that was grossly inaccurate and misrepresented events.

A "coordinating committee of action" in St. Luke's ward of Southampton issued an information sheet headed "Carnival of Neglect" in which it said the Northam area needed urgent improvements. It proposed a carnival to demonstrate support for the declaration of a general improvement area.

The day after the sheet came out the *News of the World* published a report headed "Shame on winners" and "demands action on vice girls". It said a procession made its way through the city's red-light district to the town hall, where marchers asked the mayor to "clean up our streets of shame".

The mayor promised that the district would be classed as a general improvement area within 12 months, the newspaper reported, but said the council had no power to stop prostitution.

Mr. M. Reynolds, city secretary and solicitor, complained that the purpose of the carnival was to express the residents' desire for their locality to be declared a general improvement area, and the council had responded. The problem of vice had played an insignificant part.

A fortnight after their first report, the *News of the World* published another about the council's decision to report the newspaper to the Press Council.

It said some residents who wanted the red light district cleaned up had accused council officials of trying to whitewash the affair.

Mr. Peter Stephens, editor of the *News of the World*, told the city secretary he could not agree that the original report was inaccurate. It had mentioned several purposes of the carnival apart from the vice aspect.

Mr. Reynolds replied that an uninformed spectator would have seen a jolly, good-humoured procession; the news report brought in elements and facts not apparent to those present.

Mr. Stephens offered to consider publishing a letter reflecting the council's views. The offer was not accepted.

Mr. Stephens told the Press Council that if Mr. Reynolds had interviewed the chairman of Newtown community group, in whose area the prostitution was, it would have been made clear that people who took part in the carnival were indeed angry. He assumed the council resented the newspaper's campaign against Southampton's red light district. It appeared to be something it wished to keep quiet.

The Press Council's adjudication was: "The subject matter of the article was of serious public interest, sensationalized in a way calculated to attract public attention as it did. The opportunity to reply was made available to the city council but it failed to do so. The Press Council holds the council against the *News of the World* only to the extent that the headline and initial paragraphs of the news story were not accurate."

of devolution would be defeated. "So the greater the financial powers of the assemblies the more significant are the problems", he said.

Warning over devolution in education

From Ronald Faux
Edinburgh

The practical implications of bringing devolution to Scottish education were brought starkly before an audience of more than 300 leading Scottish educationists at a conference in Edinburgh on Saturday. It was sponsored by *The Times Educational Supplement* Scotland to mark its tenth year of publication.

Lord Crowther-Hunt, a member of the Royal Commission on the Constitution and principal author of the memorandum of dissent, set out devolution's main aims: to give people and their elected representatives greater say in decisions affecting their lives, and to move decision-making nearer to the people and reduce the burdens on Whitehall and Westminster.

Scotland could now follow different educational policies from England only with the approval of the Cabinet. If full legislative power in education was devolved to a Scottish assembly it would be able to introduce whatever education policies it wished, he said.

That would mean detaching Scottish universities from the

University Grants Committee system and putting them under a Scottish assembly, thus breaking up the essential unity of the United Kingdom university system from which they all benefited. He continued:

"If Scottish universities are detached there are obvious dangers to academic freedom if they came under the more direct political control of a Scottish assembly. In any event, scholarship is international and to put Scottish universities under a Scottish assembly would weaken their international status and contribution."

If legislative power in the whole of education was devolved there would be difficulties. Equally there would be problems if limitations were imposed on what precisely was devolved by saying such legislative power excluded universities, power over teachers' pay or student grants.

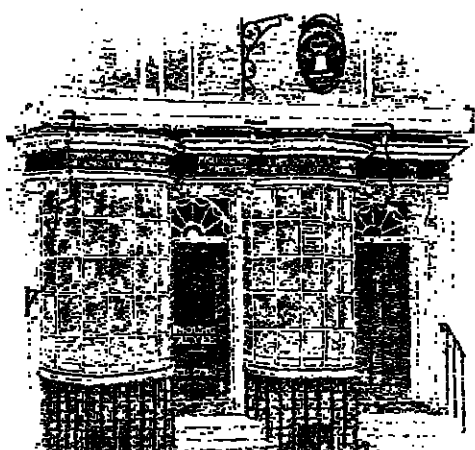
Lord Crowther-Hunt added that if Scottish and Welsh assemblies were kept by the United Kingdom Government on a tight financial rein many of the problems would be less significant. But if the assemblies did not have much financial discretion one of the main aims

of devolution would be defeated. "So the greater the financial powers of the assemblies the more significant are the problems", he said.

The Very Rev. Professor John McIntyre, principal of New College and Dean of the Faculty of Divinity at Edinburgh University, believed Scotsmen would look to the new Scottish assembly with some expectations that it would fill the vacuum created by the national disaffection with the traditional parties and their traditional postures.

"They will want the assembly to have teeth, to have powers. Where a year ago the United Kingdom and the Scottish vice-chancellors rejected devolution in the universities, most were not taking devolution too seriously; the Conservatives had no heart for it and the Labour Party felt itself tolerably secure in Scotland. Now there is no question about the possibility of devolution. The only open questions are about its extent and the areas in which it will be applied. Education, in all its sectors, is a very likely candidate for treatment in this way."

Leading article, page 15

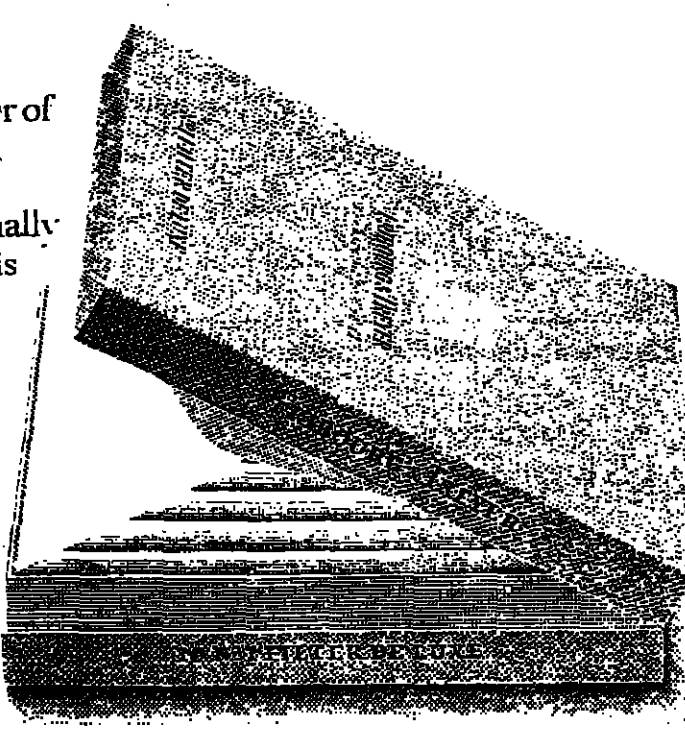


Good news for those clients who have found the Haymarket's one-way system an inconvenience.

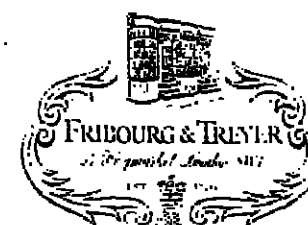
We have appointed a select number of additional London outlets for our No. 1 Filter de Luxe cigarettes.

We are pleased to serve you personally in the Haymarket shop but realise this is not always practical. And even though parking restrictions and matters like traffic going south when you wish to travel north, are only minor irritations, they can nevertheless mar the pleasure of a visit.

If you obtain your No. 1 Filter de Luxe wherever you find this facility and only call at the shop when you have time to browse, we shall understand.



55p for 20 Recommended price. If you so wish, No. 1 Filter de Luxe are available at £7.50 for 200 including post & packing from 34 Haymarket, London SW1.



MIDDLE TAR

Manufacturers estimate October 1974 of group as defined in HM Government Tables
EVERY PACKET CARRIES A GOVERNMENT HEALTH WARNING

WEST EUROPE

Don Juan tells delegation from Spanish political groups he is ready to return as king

From Jose Shercliff
Lisbon, June 15

Don Juan de Bourbon, claimant to the throne of Spain, said in Portugal at the weekend that he held himself "at the disposition of the Spanish people".

He was speaking near his Estoril home at a banquet given by a group of about 80 Spaniards of varying political leanings. They had come to discuss the affairs of Spain with him.

Among the group were traditional monarchists, Christian Democrats, members of the Popular Socialist Party, the democratic right and the Spanish Socialist Union, as well as representatives of the Basques and Catalans.

Don Juan, who has lived in Portugal since 1946 under the title of Count of Barcelona, emphasized that his visitors represented "various shades of mutual and true democratic thought".

He had listened to their comments and suggestions with interest, he said, "at a moment

when the end of a period of absolute personal power draws near in our country also". It was a country deprived of the legal right to express its will, he said.

Calling himself "the repository of the age-old political treasure which the monarchy represents", Don Juan said it was only right that the Spaniards should have national sovereignty.

"To facilitate a change of this nature, I do not think it is necessary for me to repeat that you can count on me. The institution which I represent continues, as always, at the disposition of the Spanish people".

Don Juan's speech was frequently interrupted by enthusiastic applause. He added: "I believe that, given the antecedents to the present situation and the set of circumstances which dictate our present, the historic monarchy is the supreme instrument at the disposal of all Spaniards to overcome civil war."

"The monarchy should be the natural incarnation of that

objective and disinterested power that is necessary for the smooth working of democracies. I am not the leader of any plot. I am nobody's rival. I do not desire that my person should be a motive for discord among Spaniards."

The speech is the first strong expression of policy made publicly by Don Juan since General Franco announced that Prince Juan Carlos, Don Juan's son, was his choice for succession to the throne after his own death.

On his son's choice as heir presumptive in 1969, Don Juan stepped aside with dignity, but he never made any formal renunciation of his claim to the throne as the eldest son of his father, King Alfonso XIII. It was nevertheless considered obvious that he was merely waiting in the wings for what would ultimately be the collapse of the Franco regime.

Our Madrid Correspondent writes: Don Juan's remarks represent no change in his position and are unlikely to provoke serious reaction from General Franco's Government. Leading article, page 15



Dr Mario Soares, general secretary of the Portuguese Socialist Party, and Herr Willy Brandt, chairman of West Germany's ruling Social Democrats, seen during their talks in Bonn.

M Chirac resigns his party post

From Richard Wigg
Paris, June 15

After being fêted as the undisputed leader of the Gaullist party (UDR) at its annual conference in Nice M Chirac dramatically announced at its close this afternoon that he is stepping down as the party's secretary general.

"It is better for the country that I devote myself entirely to my duties as Prime Minister," he told the 6,000 delegates. "It is better for all that the UDR's ties to democracy should not be contested."

However, M Chirac has no intention of abandoning the party to disunity. As he put it today he still considers himself "morally responsible for the future of the movement."

The ovation he received in Nice showed the delegates' unstinted appreciation for his work of reinvigorating the party in the six months since he took over the post of secretary general, which had been languishing in the hands of one of the old "barons" of Gaullism.

In fact, when his successor is elected by the party national executive sometime in the next 30 days, everyone realizes that he will be a Chirac nominee.

The Prime Minister assured the conference that under his leadership the party had "not renounced any of the fundamental tenets of Gaullism". France, he said, must continue to mean a young country, a high rate of economic growth, the institutions of the Fifth Republic (over which no compromise would be acceptable) and independence guaranteed by national defence.

"We want to maintain a strong France in a united and independent Europe," the Prime Minister went on, suggesting that the Gaullists as France's chief party, ought now to take the initiative and challenge the other political parties of the Fifth Republic to work out what he called "a minimum European political platform."

With Gaullism thus apparently safeguarded, M Chirac

felt able to invite his followers to collaborate now in working towards President Giscard d'Estaing's "advanced liberal society". What the President was suggesting, he suggested, was on the lines of General de Gaulle's "third road for France", eschewing both communism and outmoded nineteenth century capitalism.

In all this M Chirac was effectively answering the "little phrase" carefully dropped by M Michel Poniatowski, the leader of President Giscard d'Estaing's own political party, the Independent Republicans, just before the Nice gathering to the effect that M Chirac was accomplishing "the Giscardisation" of the old UDR.

M Poniatowski, who is the President's chief political adviser, said in a broadcast yesterday that it was no good thing for M Chirac to be overdependent on any one party. And he recalled with disapproval the days of the "UDR state" under President Pompidou.

Spanish protest against 'extremist threats'

From Our Correspondent
Madrid, June 15

Lawyers representing a theatrical group in the northern Spanish city of Gijón have sworn out a complaint against the officially tolerated extremists Warriors for Christ the King, it was reported here today. They claimed that members of the rightwing organization threatened persons in the group.

In Barcelona, rightwing terrorists fire-bombed a church last Friday after painting a swastika and rightwing slogans on the church wall. Passers-by put out the blaze at the San Andres church before it caused serious damage. It was the second fire at the church in a month.

In San Sebastian, capital of Guipuzcoa—one of the two Basque provinces where exceptional powers were decreed for the police nearly two months ago—Señor Leon Herrera Labezan, the Minister of Information and Tourism, commented on the Basque home rule movement. "The Government is determined that Guipuzcoa should continue to be Guipuzcoa," he said, "with all its historic, political and human personality, in spite of the actions of a minority which has no roots in the country."

In Pamplona, authorities fined a lawyer £397 without trial for

"promoting an illegal meeting," according to a report published in Madrid today. The lawyer, Señor Joaquín Olcoz Azores, reportedly met 30 factory workers on May 3 at a church in the Basque town of Lacunza.

Also in Pamplona, according to the semi-official news agency Cifra, police have released two Roman Catholic priests arrested last Thursday in connection with sermons delivered in many Basque churches on Sunday, June 8.

The sermon which led to their arrest and to the arrest of many other priests, was written jointly by several Basque clergymen. Its text, unpublished in Spain, says: "We must raise our voices against the brutality and tortures which have taken place frequently in the police stations of Vizcaya and Guipuzcoa."

The Diplomatic Staff writes: The Foreign Office is advising British tourists to avoid travelling through the Basque country at night. This follows the shooting of a German woman tourist in the area recently.

The Foreign Office advice, which is being given to tourist agencies and to individuals who have planned to visit the area, is that Britons should carry their passports at all times, obey all road signs, particularly speed limits, and stop at all police checkpoints.

Change is theme of elections in Italy

From Peter Nichols
Rome, June 15

Voting will take place in most regions of Italy today in important local elections, fought amid expressions of a strong desire for change. The significance is seen to be the extent to which this desire has been expressed in democratic terms.

The regions concerned are the 15 set up five years ago, which in effect means that only five are re-elected—Sicily, Sardinia, Val d'Aosta, Trentino, Alto Adige, and Friuli-Venezia Giulia. They have special statutes of their own and were established much earlier.

At the same time, today's electorate, amounting to about 40 million, will also be choosing local elections at provincial and municipal level. Voters in 86 provinces out of 95, and in 6,345 municipalities out of 8,065, go to the polls to choose new councils.

The electorate totals about 71 per cent of the population, and for the first time it includes young people aged 18. This new group of electors between 18 and 21 numbers 2,500,000. Voting continues until early tomorrow afternoon and the regional results are expected to be known late tomorrow night.

The issue of change was paramount from the beginning of the campaign. Three decades of rule at the national level by one party, the Christian Democrats—has brought with it the staleness of too great a familiarity with power. The 15 regions are an appropriate arena for a political battle of this type because they are the closest to the institutions and theoretically more sensitive to popular requirements.

Nevertheless, the results of the elections need not directly mark the fate of the national Government. The question is less one of a change from Christian Democracy than whether the predominant party can be seen to have reacted adequately to this declared need for adapting itself to new requirements.

It is still by far the most powerful party at regional as well as national level. The Communists have insisted on the need for more efficient and less corrupt government, and pointed to the three regions where they hold power as examples of good administration.

"Our hands are clean," has been one of their more effective slogans, combined with a demand for a new way to govern. They accuse the Christian Democratic leadership of placing itself in an impossible position by basing its campaign on anti-communism and so seeking to perpetuate the split in the working class movement.

In their turn, the Christian Democrats have reminded the country that if some of the past 30 years have been bad, others less so, the governing party has at least seen that all were lived in liberty.

Vatican and East Germany come to an understanding

From Our Own Correspondent
Bonn, June 15

Mgr Agostino Casaroli, the "Foreign Minister" of the Vatican, and his East German counterpart, the first of his kind, on a note of cautious optimism today.

It was the first contact at senior level between the Vatican and the East German regime since the two German states joined the United Nations in September, 1973, opening the way to worldwide recognition of East Germany.

Speaking on his departure from East Berlin, Mgr Casaroli described his talks with Herr Fischer, the East German Foreign Minister as "positive".

"The openness of the discussions and the atmosphere by which they were characterized appear to me to be ground for hope," he said. The purpose of his visit was to exchange views on the situation in Germany. Now that contact had been made, discussion would continue, he said.

The East German official press described the discussions as "useful and successful for both sides", and reported that

Herr Fischer would be going to Rome to return the visit.

The East Germans do not appear to have gained much ground, however, in one of their main campaigns to persuade the Vatican to increase the demarcation of the Roman Catholic Church in East Germany from that in West Germany.

Mgr Casaroli announced during a Mass he celebrated just before he left that the Pope had expressed pleasure over a visit by 150 East German pilgrims to Rome at the end of this month, the first of its kind.

Rome, June 15.—Mgr Casaroli said on his return here "Our talks with Herr Fischer were on existing treaties and legally relevant facts, not on a pure concept of a *Realpolitik* unlinked to legal and moral considerations."

The remark appeared to be directed at the West German press which says it must be consulted by the Vatican on any changes in the 1933 "Reich Concordat", which groups East and West German churches together. East Germany considers the Concordat no longer valid.—Reuter.

Bomb at Spanish publishers' office in Paris

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, June 15

A bomb exploded at the Paris offices of a Spanish left-wing publishing house, Ebro, last night, injuring three passers-by.

The violence originating in the tense situation in Spain has been the subject of warnings by M Michel Poniatowski, Minister of the Interior, to Madrid. He has accused organizations parallel to the Spanish police of being responsible for these attacks on French soil.

In Bayonne, in south-west France, where there have been a series of violent attacks, the public prosecutor has charged a man with an Australian passport bearing the name Charles Williams, with responsibility for a bomb attack against Basque exiles in Biarritz 10 days ago.

French editor dies from blast injuries

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, June 15

M Bernard Cabanes, aged 42, one of the editors of the news agency Agence France-Presse (AFP) died in a Paris hospital yesterday from the injuries he received when he was the mistaken victim of a bomb attack early on Friday. His death has caused a wave of protests at what his colleagues at AFP called "this blind violence".

M Jacques Chirac, the Prime Minister, promised exemplary punishment for those responsible. The police so far have found no clues.

President Giscard d'Estaing sent a telegram to M Cabanes's widow condemning the attack.

M Cabanes went to the door during the night when his wife heard sounds outside their flat in Carches, near Paris. It was then that the bomb exploded.

The attacker's evident target was M Bernard Cabanes's name, who is editor of *Le Parisien Libéré*, the daily newspaper which has been involved in a bitter labour dispute.

The police are now certain that the killing was a matter of mistaken identity, after listening to recordings of a telephone call made to a French radio station. The caller, who spoke with a Parisian accent, announced: "We have just blasted the home of a journalist."

Asked who, he replied that the target was "Cabanes, of *Parisien Libéré*".

M Cabanes joined AFP in Algeria shortly after finishing his national service there in 1961. Six years later he was sent as the agency's special correspondent to Hanoi.

Inquiry starts over Bonn telephone tapping

From Dan van der Vat
Bonn, June 15

Dr Helmut Kohl, the chairman of the opposition Christian Democrats, laid a formal complaint against "persons unknown" at the weekend for tapping his telephone.

This enabled the West German authorities to open a full-scale inquiry into the affair, in which a conversation between M Kohl in Mainz and Professor Kurt Biedenkopf, the party's general secretary in Bonn, was allegedly listened to.

Transcripts were sent anonymously by post to the Hamburg weekly *Stern* and to a former *Stern* editor, the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* last week. The magazine announced at the weekend that it would not publish the transcript after all.

The Committee of State Secretaries (highest ranking civil servants) from ministries concerned with security met a second time yesterday and decided to set up a working group of officials from the federal and Land governments to work out measures against illegal telephone tapping.

Nato armies seek better tanks

From Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent
Lisbon Heath, June 15

West Germany's latest prototype tank, the Leopard 2, has been roaring through a cloud of yellow dust on these historic ranges to demonstrate the power and agility which should win the German armoured industry a big share in developing the next generation of tanks for Nato.

Talk of mating the Leopard 2 with American cash and technology has, however, brought on a nervous twitch at the Ministry of Defence in London where there are fears that Britain might find her stake in the enterprise diminishing.

The Leopard 2 has been invited to compete against two American prototypes in the United States next year so that price conscious defence ministries in Washington and Bonn can assess the mutual advantage of some cross-breeding.

A question which bothers Britain, however, is how far this might affect current Anglo-German discussions about the Future Main Battle Tank (FMBT) which is scheduled to enter service in 1987-88, replacing the Chieftain tank in the British Army and the highly successful Leopard 1 in West Germany. A decision to go ahead is due in the autumn of 1975.

The West Germans have already had to ally British fears once by pointing out that the preoccupation of the Americans and themselves for the time being concerns a replacement for their second tank, the American-designed M48. Its relatively small 90 mm gun proved hopelessly inadequate when used by the Israelis against the Russian-made T62 tank in the October 1973 war.

Bundeswehr officers insist that cooperation with Britain upon the FMBT is working well and that they are hoping for a three-nation development, bringing the United States into the deal. That would be good news for advocates of more weapons standardization in Nato.

In fact, the three armies are collaborating at this moment in a series of tank gun trials at Shoeburyness, designed to ensure that whatever else happens, their tanks will end up firing the same kind of gun and ammunition.

Britain has contributed a 110 mm gun for the trials, slightly smaller and lighter than the 120mm monster mounted on the Chieftain. West Germany has offered a 120mm gun which, like that on the Russian T62, has a smooth bore and promises to be very accurate and penetrating at shorter ranges on the battlefield.

But the Americans might once more have stolen the show. Certainly they have captured West German imagination with a conventional 105mm gun firing new design of tank ammunition which should produce the same hard hitting short-range accuracy as a smooth-bore gun.

The Germans are anxious to cooperate with somebody because of high costs. Even the Leopard 1 at nearly £300,000 is more expensive than the Chieftain. The Leopard 2 prototype, which boasts among other things a 1,500 hp engine, costs as much as £500,000 and the Genep (or Cheeta) a highly sophisticated new anti-aircraft tank which will be delivered to the Bundeswehr next year should cost a staggering £900,000.

US ready to fight further increase in oil price

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, June 15

The United States is opposed to any further increase in the price of oil and intends to take political measures against the producers.

It was disclosed there that the Administration will be in touch with its partners in the International Energy Agency (IEA) to see whether any common position is possible. If none is reached, the complaint here is that the producers are "writing their hands wherever there is talk of confrontation—then the United States is determined to act outside the organization's framework, and with anyone willing to go along."

Precisely what the Administration has in mind has not yet been decided. But Dr Henry Kissinger, the Secretary of State, for one, has not given up the idea that it will be possible to prevent a further price increase as threatened by Opec, the petroleum producers' organization, in September.

The Administration's view is that the producers will themselves have to exert considerable pressures on each other, through production cuts, to achieve a further price increase in the market. Undoubtedly a weak link in the Opec chain will be sought here as the place to exert counter economic pressures.

It is clear that neither Saudi Arabia nor Iran is seen as the driving force behind the projected price increase. Certainly

Coins blamed for death of seal

From Our Own Correspondent
Denver, June 15

A seal pup died last month at Denver Zoo because it swallowed coins thrown into the seal pool by visitors, zoo officials reported yesterday.

It was the second seal to die from swallowing coins in the past three months. The zoo authorities blame the "wishing well syndrome".—AP.

OVERSEAS

Mr Rabin says Egy must be 'forthcomi

From Fred Emery
Washington, June 15

A renewed warning that there will be no interim Sinai agreement unless Egypt as well as Israel is "forthcoming" has been expressed twice by Mr Yitzhak Rabin, the Israeli Prime Minister.

He said in a television interview that there were still differences and he would not vouch that they could be overcome. Mr Rabin was interviewed after meeting Dr Kissinger, Secretary of State, in New York this morning. It was a prolongation of the talks begun with President Ford on Thursday.

Mr Rabin said the purpose today was to go into further detail on disagreement options and "to eliminate any misunderstandings or misconceptions about the positions of the two sides". Clearly there have been misunderstandings, even of what had initially been agreed here. And Mr Rabin went so far as to give a warning against a renewal of Dr Kissinger's shrewd diplomacy unless "everything will be clarified" in advance.

Dr Kissinger, after his failure last March, needs no warning off. He is known to be refusing to go unless there is 90 per cent likelihood of agreement.

Mr Rabin did make clear today that Israel is offering a "limited" disengagement that would include withdrawal from the Abu Rodeis oilfield and what he called "key strategic areas". He would not be drawn publicly on whether this meant giving only half the Mifla and Gidi. However, it is clear here that Israel wants to retain early warning electronic systems in one end of the passes. Also, Egypt would be allowed to reach Abu Rodeis through a corridor controlled by the United Nations. It is said here that this is negotiable.

In return, Israel is no longer asking Egypt for a commitment to non-belligerence or even a commitment to peace. Instead, it will ask for a limited "formula" he might have got from President Ford that the discussions on new a resumed. Mr Rabin said that was "optimistic" and the issue had been discussed in detail would now wait for Mr Ford's reassurance. He would fall into place.

The diplomatic tirade is now to be co-ordinated with Israel's thinking. It includes many details, public and later the Syrian Minister, to be received. The Syrians, of course, will not affect the peace. But not until he has heard from Mr Rabin, he said, he will conclude his assessment about three weeks officials say, the deal today by Mr Rabin find some answer.

Arab states expect closer relations with Europe

From Our Correspondent
Cairo, June 15

Relations between the European Community and the Arab countries are likely to improve considerably as a result of an agreement on political and economic cooperation.

The agreement was reached after discussions in Cairo between representatives of the EEC and all Arab states except Libya, which had boycotted the talks in protest against a recent EEC-Israel preferential trade agreement.

Both sides expressed satisfaction at the agreement, described by Mr Eamonn Gallagher, the Irish head of the EEC team, as a constructive achievement. Mr Najmeddin Dajani, the Jordanian leader of the Arab team, said the talks had achieved positive results.

A joint statement said that "the Arab-EEC dialogue was the product of a joint political

will to establish relationship."

Arab officials said the talks, the EEC reiterated the Community's adherence to a statement issued on 6, 1973, calling for a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Arab officials acknowledged the rights of the Palestinian people. Mr Dajani said Arab experts would hold meetings to implement the agreement. The agreement was expected to be signed in the next month, probably in the view of observers will give Europe a role in resolving Israeli conflict. It may also lead to the economies of Arab states European technology for development and promise reliable supplies to EEC member

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no action would be taken to irritate the Shah—cause Iran is the supplier on which count not to join embargo in the even Middle East war.

The same determination to get pushed down in the complex of oil and commodity said that the Arab states will not now will the position adopt partners, and will Algeria's idea of monster conference.

On another topic linked problem. States in reach a desire to have man nuclear plants agree on new safeguards for export. Public disclosure in official American media impose such a "full-cycle" system. But it is used as the critical need that can reproduce to make weapons under new an safeguards beyond by the Atomic Energy / Without these

advant of the "full-cycle" system triggering the nuclear weapons were.

Coins blamed for death of seal

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New Ma head of

Tananarive, Comoran

raka was today state of the M He can choose the military of military gov island's six pr Malaysia is head of state in on Febri Richard Rats

Olympic swimming champion marries

Sydney, June 15.—Miss Shazie Gould, aged 18, the Australian Olympic swimming champion, today married Mr Neil McInnes, aged 25, a theology student.

The couple said after they planned to work for the House of the New World, a Christian movement to which Mr McInnes belongs.—Reuter.

16 killed a lorry at le

Bombay, people were

jured today train crash a level cro police report of a m ing in d France-Press

Don't miss this date



or these: June 11-June 21
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In 410 AD the Romans finally withdrew from Britain—and left behind a cultural influence reflected in so many antiques. The finest collection of pre-1830 antiques on the world market is in the Great Room, Grosvenor House, Park Lane, London. Telephone: 01-499 6363. 11 June: 5.00 p.m. - 7.30 p.m., then daily till 21 June: 11.00 a.m. - 7.30 p.m.

'100 years of the Arts' in the Grosvenor House Ballroom. 12 June: 3.00 p.m. - 7.30 p.m., then daily till 21 June: 11.00 a.m. - 7.30 p.m. All items except those on loan are for sale. Admission £1.

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OVERSEAS

Britain feels diplomatic pressure
President Amin can still
live life of condemned lecturer

Stanhope Correspondent
were high in London that the intense diplomatic pressure being exerted on President Amin of Uganda will help to save the life of Dennis Hills, the 61-British lecturer, the son of Mr Hills by firing for treason is now less week away.

British Government is urging President Amin's demand that Mr Callaghan Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, or Mr the Defence Secretary, fly at once to Kampala to the supply of spare or the Uganda Army. Kampala General Amin is a signed reply from the original list of names which the Uganda has said must be before he can consider a request for a reprieve.

President Amin has given no sign so far that he is prepared to listen to the appeals from African and world leaders. He has ultimatum to Britain. His demands range from the stopping of "propaganda" against him and his Government to the expulsion of Ugandan exiles from Britain, because he believes they have been spreading "false rumours" about him.

He has threatened that both Mr Hills and Mr Smollen will be shot if his demands are not met, although Mr Smollen has not yet been tried on charges of boarding which, under Uganda law, carry only a prison sentence. It is known here that President Kenyatta has telephoned to President Amin twice in response to an appeal from Britain.

So far President Amin has said that his decision is final and that he will not listen to pleas from any quarter of the world in this matter. It is also known that President Bourguiba of Tunisia has appealed to him to show mercy.

The Uganda leader has now announced that he will only accept a letter, to be signed by Mr Wilson or the Queen, if it is delivered personally by the Foreign Secretary or the Defence Secretary.

This condition appears to have been produced after it had been reported from London that a junior minister was to take the formal copy of Mr Wilson's reply. He also wants Lieutenant-General Sir Chando Blair, one of his former commanders in the 4th Battalion, King's African Rifles, to come with a military delegation to Uganda to discuss the supply of spare parts.

apparently after he had sought government advice. The Prime Minister's appeal read: "I write to appeal to you to show mercy and compassion, qualities which are revered alike by Muslims and Christians, towards Mr Hills and Mr Smollen."

Britain is believed to have asked for diplomatic support from some 40 countries most of whom seem to have been more ready to exert pressure. Saudi Arabia and Nigeria are said to be among those who have been approached by the Foreign Office.

Those who have already made their voices heard include President Kenyatta. It was in a telephone conversation with the Kenya leader that President Amin made known his demand that a senior British minister should visit Kampala to discuss arms supplies which Uganda can hardly be in a position to pay for.

Our Stanhope Correspondent writes: President Amin has given no sign so far that he is prepared to listen to the appeals from African and world leaders. He has ultimatum to Britain. His demands range from the stopping of "propaganda" against him and his Government to the expulsion of Ugandan exiles from Britain, because he believes they have been spreading "false rumours" about him.

civilians feared killed in
Rhodesia village battle

Our Correspondent
ry, June 15
number of African civilians, by as many as 16, have killed during a battle between security forces and guerrillas in north-eastern Rhodesia.

Government spokesman said weekend that 20 blacks died in a clash between the Rhodesian Army and guerrillas. The group had gone to a local headman who was being attacked.

According to the spokesman, the incident happened last day, when a patrol was d by the sound of a man clubbed. It went to the site and immediately came fire from a guerrilla. In the ensuing battle 20 us died.

refused to say how many dead were guerrillas, but al sources put their r at four. There were no casualties.

headman and others in- were taken to hospital. he majority of the dead

were civilians, it will have been the highest casualty toll in any single incident since the guerrilla war in north-eastern Rhodesia resumed two and a half years ago.

Dr Elliott Gabellah, the vice-president of the African National Council (ANC), has said that Mr Ian Smith, the Prime Minister, would not find a political solution by talking to the guerrillas. He was replying to a statement by Mr Smith that there were groups other than the ANC willing to talk on the constitutional issue. If there were, Dr Gabellah said, he did not know of any.

Political observers here now believe next step following the deadlock between Mr Smith and the ANC may be taken only after Mr Ennals, the Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, arrives. Mr Smith says he has firm proposals to put to the British minister and reaction by the British Government to these proposals may open up new corridors of negotiation.

Leader's delay
holds up
Angola talks

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi, June 15
A planned meeting of the rival Angolan liberation movements at Nakuru, 100 miles from Nairobi, was delayed for 24 hours today because Dr Agostinho Neto, leader of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, was late arriving. There had been speculation that fears for his safety in Kenya had been aggravated by an explosion outside a Nairobi hotel early on Friday.

Dr Neto said on leaving Luanda that he and the other Angolan leaders would discuss the foundation of a national army, free from partisanship, that would guarantee the integrity of the country.

The meeting is an attempt to reconcile the differences which have led to fighting and a serious loss of life under Angolan transitional Government.

President Kenyatta, of Kenya, is presiding at the meeting at the Angolans request.

A fit-looking Mr Brezhnev
dispels health rumours

From Edmund Stevens
Moscow, June 15
Mr Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet party leader, voted today, along with his fellow Soviet citizens in the elections to the supreme soviets of the Soviet Union's 15 constituent republics.

Accompanied by Mrs Brezhnev, the party leader, looking fit and sun-tanned, strode briskly towards the registration table at the polling station, and touching his bushy brows, told the girl clerk: "These are my credentials."

He and his wife cast their ballots for Mr Leonid Borisov, an obscure candidate to the Russian Federation's Supreme Soviet in Moscow's Kievsky district, where the Brezhnevs have their legal residence. Afterwards the party leader paused briefly to chat with the handful of foreign correspondents allowed to cover the event.

Asked about his health, Mr Brezhnev said: "Fine, as you see, I'm fine."

Questioned about the European security conference and

when he thought it would end, Mr Brezhnev replied that in the nearest future, either this month or in July "as agreed". His meeting with President Ford would take place "after that".

Her Willy Brandt, the former West German Chancellor, whose scheduled visit to the Soviet Union last month was put off, would be coming to Moscow sometime this month, he added.

Asked how he evaluated the forthcoming twenty-fifth congress of the Soviet communist party, scheduled for next February, Mr Brezhnev said, as if thinking aloud: "I do not know from which side we should approach this. As to my personal approach... it's hard to say. There is not much time left and many visits to make."

Elections to the supreme soviets of the republics are held every four years. Mr Brezhnev himself is a candidate to the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation, as are all party leaders living in Moscow, who double as members of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union as well.



Mr Brezhnev, the Soviet party leader, casting his vote in Moscow yesterday.

Pacific isle's 'sordid story' angers MPs

By Our Political Editor
Two backbench MPs who have investigated the Banaban claim for the independence of their homeland, Ocean Island in the southern Pacific, wrote to the Foreign Secretary on Saturday, angrily protesting against the rejection of their recommendation for a magisterial settlement by the Foreign Office. They say that "the story is a sordid one" and they intend to raise the question in Parliament.

The report sent to the Foreign Office was prepared by Sir Bernard Braine, Conservative MP for Essex South East, and Mr John Lee, Labour MP for Birmingham, Handsworth. It recommends that there should be immediate discussion between the governments of Britain, Australia and New Zealand with a view to wiping the slate clean and making a fresh start.

The two MPs made their independent investigation at the request of the Banaban people, who now live on Rabi Island, Fiji.

Sir Bernard and Mr Lee see the Banabans as victims of the exploitation of Ocean Island for its phosphate. Britain annexed the island in 1900, and in 1920 phosphate extraction was taken over by the British Phosphate Commission.

"Thereafter," says the report, "until 1966 phosphates were exported and sold at cost price and below the world price."

Some political urgency is involved, because the islands in the area are moving towards independence, with a Constitution Bill expected next session in the Westminster Parliament.

In 1943 the Japanese deported the Banabans to islands in the Gilberts group as slave labour, and at the end of the war survivors were taken to Fiji for settlement on Rabi. "They were prevented by the British Government from returning to Ocean Island but were assured that their land rights there were secure."

The report says that, since 1966, Ocean Island phosphate has been sold at world prices, but until 1973 85 per cent of the proceeds were taken by the British Government in taxation. In 1973 further lands were acquired by BPC.

One of two High Court actions brought by the Banabans in London is against BPC and claims damages and alleges breaches of an agreement. The other, against the British Government, claims that the phosphate royalties have been distributed wrongly and that the prices for phosphate were for merely inadequate. Both suits are being resisted.

Against the legal background, Britain recently decided to agree to the separation of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands as a first step towards the granting of independence, "while at the same time resisting the request of the Banabans that Ocean Island should also become independent."

The two MPs feel that a generous solution hinges on persuading the Gilbert Islands that they do not need a ravaged Ocean Island—the phosphate deposits will be exhausted in a few years' time—but that the Banabans should be helped to maintain their existence after independence.

In brief

Rescue party on way to captives

Nairobi, June 15.—Seven Italian missionaries are trekking towards a forest hide-out in eastern Zaire where the Popular Revolutionary Party are holding the two American students and a Dutch woman kidnapped on May 19 from an ape research centre in Tanzania.

The Italian party, who know the area well, are likely to take several days to reach the hide-out. The three captives, last week sent a message to the American and Dutch ambassadors in Dar es Salaam saying they were well.

Polling in Hungary

Budapest, June 15.—Hungarians went to the polls today to elect a new Parliament for the next five years. All the candidates for the 352 seats were nominated by the Fatherland Front, a political umbrella organization dominated by the Communist Party.

Hijacking charge

New York, June 15.—Mr Michael Hansen, aged 24, who was accused of hijacking an aircraft to Havana in 1972, was released yesterday by the Cuban Government, but was arrested when he arrived at Kennedy airport and charged with air piracy.

Namibia arrests

Cape Town, June 15.—Police arrested 15 members of the Namibia National Convention, a black political organization, when they attempted to stage a demonstration in Windhoek demanding South Africa's withdrawal from South West Africa.

Herr Scheel in US

Newport News, Virginia, June 15.—President Schöel of West Germany flew into the United States this evening for a five-day visit. He is the first West German head of state to visit America in 17 years.

Electing the President

Athens, June 15.—The Greek Parliament's special session to elect the President under the terms of the new constitution, which came into force yesterday, will be held this Thursday.

King Husain's travels

Amman, June 15.—King Husain of Jordan will visit the Soviet Union and Romania next week for talks with government leaders. Foreign Ministry sources said today.

Dog show slaughter

Mexico City, June 15.—A drunken man waving a pistol shot dead two people and two dogs during a dog show at the university campus here, before being seized by police, said students seized him, police said.

Australian call
inquiry
to the press

Our Correspondent
urged, June 15
royal Commission inquiry to press in Australia has recommended in a discussion paper prepared by the Department in Canberra, ever, the paper opposes establishing of an Australian newspaper commission to be a newspaper because it is not effective in the high ideals of press might not be economic, might not provide the public what it wanted.

discussion paper urged establishment of a Press

Mrs Gandhi urges restraint on followers

Delhi, June 15.—Mrs. Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, urged her followers today to show restraint in word and deed as the country's political crisis entered its fourth day.

Mr Swaran Singh, the Defence Minister, emerged as a favourite in discussions within the ruling Congress Party on successors to Mrs Gandhi if her entanglement with the powerful court system forces her to leave office. However, the Prime Minister showed no sign of being ready to leave office when she appeared today at a boisterous Congress Party rally.

Meanwhile, her lawyers were preparing to appeal to the Supreme Court against last week's ruling by a judge in

Allahabad that Mrs Gandhi was guilty of corrupt electoral practices and was not entitled to a seat in Parliament. The ruling does not take effect until next month, and the appeal is expected within a few days.

At today's rally the crowd chanted "Indira Gandhi ji" (Long live Indira Gandhi); but Mrs Gandhi called for cool heads, asking her supporters in the country to do nothing that might embarrass her or the party.

Opposition leaders have said that they will take legal action in the Delhi High Court tomorrow, charging Mrs Gandhi with encouraging an act of contempt of court—the alleged burning in effigy of the Allahabad judge. Attempts are being made here to cool political passions.

Dr Jayaprakash Narayan, a respected Hindi author and politician, independent, made a public appeal today for calm, saying that it was no time to cry for any party's blood. The All-India Freedom Fighters Association, a respected pro-Government group of veterans of the struggle for India's independence, asked all patriots to refrain from unnecessary emotional expressions.

Even the Sunday Statesman, an influential anti-Government newspaper, urged that nothing should be done that irreparably damages the institutions on which the republic's health depends. New York Times News Service.

Weak opposition a threat
to Argentine democracy

From Jane Monahan
Buenos Aires, June 15
Argentina's main parliamentary opposition party appears to be opting for a compromise course which threatens to entangle the party in the fortunes of the Peronists, making a return to military rule that much more likely.

"The main purpose of the Radical Party is to strengthen democracy, the institutions and civil liberties in this country," said Dr Ricardo Balbin, the Argentine's opposition leader, has stated.

But in an interview he also emphasized that he hoped the present Peronist Government would complete its full term, which lasts until May, 1977.

Dr Balbin's two points would appear to sum up the dilemma of Argentina's opposition parties. They are faced with a choice of either supporting the Government in the tactical expectation that if it lasts until 1977 there is a chance of a comeback for one of the opposition parties, or of acting now as a genuine opposition force. This would, in effect, mean joining the ranks of those working for its downfall.

Dr Balbin's party, the oldest in Argentina, which can command up to 30 per cent of the votes, elected the new president with the consequences of this course.

Dr Balbin's voice of criticism has seldom been heard since May, 1973, when the Peronists returned to power, and certainly not with the same vigour as in the late 1940s.

At times, however, Dr Balbin has also defended the Peronists. In March this year, for example, when the Peronist Government was weighed down with criticism on all sides, it was he who was leaving the ship because they believe it is sinking and they do not know that it is being buoyed up by the radicals. Despite everything and in the face of everything, we must maintain the institutions and the will of the people," he said.

Tactically Dr Balbin may have his reasons for such an attitude. But the dangers of opting for such a compromise course in which the fate of his party becomes inextricably entangled with the fortunes of the Peronists, are now all too visible.

Chile warns 'false patriots'

From Florencia Varas
Santiago, June 15
In an official declaration today, the Government said it was prepared decisively to eliminate any subversive intentions on the part of any fanatical minority groups. "Guerrilla groups in this country will never be successful," it said.

Referring to reports that 2,000 guerrillas were training in the north of Argentina and preparing to enter Chile illegally, the statement added: "In order to be successful they would need support from the population, which despises them. The people remember the destructive acts which these false patriots provoked in our country."

More than 50 people have been arrested in the province of Talca in the past few days, and any movement in or out of the region is carefully controlled. There are some 142 passes through the Andes in this area, and it is believed that subversive groups may be bringing in armaments from Argentina.

General Gustavo Leigh, commander-in-chief of the Argentine Air Force, has just finished an official visit to Chile. He declared: "We must be aware of the constant threat hanging over our peoples."

"A ruthless and clever enemy is waiting to deal a mortal blow. We must be more united than ever in this joint road towards a better future."

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to them

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Motor racing

From John Blunsden
Le Mans, June 15
An eagerly sought and convincing
English-based victory at Le
Mans—the first since 1968—was
claimed here today by a three-
lapped team in a 33-year-old
Dorak Bull. From Beguier Repic,
completed the 36th and final lap
in a 1934 Buick with a half-mile
Saratoga circuit in the Gulf-Ford
GR6, which he had shared with
the 39-year-old Belgian driver.
For whom his best lap was
max, yet, hastened his decision to
puncture had put it off the course.
The gallant challenge by de
Cadagnet and Craft soon ran into
trouble on Saturday evening when
their Lola was stopped by a
series of an hour while a
crushed exhaust system was
changed, and just before midnight
the team was forced to leave the
rear bodywork of his car which
had blown off three laps earlier
without his knowledge, some of
the best being by
Migault's Ligier, which also had to
stop for repairs.

retire from motor racing.

They completed the race almost 10 minutes ahead of surviving Gitanes-backed Ligier-Ford of Jean-Louis Lafosse and Guy Chasselle, with the second Gulf-Ford of Jean-Pierre Jausaud following through in third place, six laps behind the winner. Purchases took the next place, with the Caracaras driven by Jean-François Dupuy and Nicolas Faure filling the first two places in the class for special grand touring cars.

But the race had been dominated throughout by the Slough-based Gulf Research Racing Team, and their victory was a fitting climax to a season of dominance for their racing director, 65-year-old John Wyer, for whom this was his twenty-seventh Le Mans race, and the most famous of his career.

But as had been the case with so many Le Mans victories in the past, the Gulf team was without its late-hour drama. Having led for much of the race, and at one stage built a seven lap advantage over the second-placed Caracaras, the leading car was still five laps clear of the field with less than two hours to go when it made a long pit stop to replace its front and rear suspension pipes. The stop occurred shortly after a sharp rainstorm had abated all the leading cars rushing to the pits for wet weather tyres.

It was a costly mistake. The Gulf car, which had already lost time having a replacement alternator fitted, had now lost its second place to the Ligier-Ford, and with spray found its way on to its ignition system.

As had been expected, the race proved one-cornered fight between the two Gulf cars. The three French Ligiers and the Ford-powered Lola of Alain de Cadenant were all well behind.

But when the French challenge was blunted on Saturday evening when Jean-Pierre Beitoise was forced off the track by a broken alternator, and crashed his laser-cut engineered car into a guard rail, and one of the two Ford-powered Ligiers—the car shared by Henri Pescarolo and Jean-Pierre Monin—dropped after a

When the replacement Lola body was fitted it had to be rivetted into place for a further 16 hours. By the time the team were unable to inspect either their engine or their transmission. However, the car ran on to record the one and a half point on to record the race's fastest lap in 3min 53.8sec. It was a triumph over adversity in the best tradition of endurance racing, even though it was only rewarded with a lowly fifteenth place finish.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of this race was the high number of finishers—31 of the 55 starters were classified at the end, at least double the usual quantity.

It was a testament to the team because of the need to drive with a light right foot in order to complete the mandatory 20 laps between retelling stopped at the function table, and a good deal of energy conservation, but it was also helped by a new rule which allowed complete engine changes for the first time in the race, and on Saturday evening four cars were having transplants, and one Porsche team managed the job in a couple of minutes.

But there were no engine changes among the leading cars. The first three of which were all powered by the 2.6-litre version of the Ford DFV engine which powers most of the formula one cars. First seen in 1967, it has since then won no less than 88 world championships, and 100 Le Mans, and has now added victory in a 24-hour endurance race—an achievement which its British designer Keith Duckworth will never dreamed would be possible.

RESULT: 1. D. Roll and J. Jekel (Gulf-Ford cars) 160 laps, 118.959 miles; 2. J. Chasselle and J. Lafosse (Ligier-Ford), 235; 3. J. Jausaud (Ligier-Ford), 230; 4. R. Jeay and M. Casoni (Porsche), 225; 5. J. Pescarolo and J. Monin (Porsche), 215; 6. J. Beitoise (Porsche), 210; 7. J. Dupuy and N. Faure (Caracaras), 194; 8. G. C. Ballo-Laur (Porsche), 180; 9. J. C. Bonafant and V. V. (Porsche), 170; 10. J. S. (Porsche), 160; 11. J. S. (Porsche), 150; 12. J. S. (Porsche), 140; 13. J. S. (Porsche), 130; 14. J. S. (Porsche), 120; 15. J. S. (Porsche), 110; 16. J. S. (Porsche), 100; 17. J. S. (Porsche), 90; 18. J. S. (Porsche), 80; 19. J. S. (Porsche), 70; 20. J. S. (Porsche), 60; 21. J. S. (Porsche), 50; 22. J. S. (Porsche), 40; 23. J. S. (Porsche), 30; 24. J. S. (Porsche), 20; 25. J. S. (Porsche), 10.

Auckland, June 25.—Scots' men, who have overruled a ban by New Zealand in yesterday's Rugby Union match here, were almost spared their sending home as they were the better man.

The Scottish manager, George Burrell, said officials met before the game to discuss whether it should go ahead.

Rain fell for 12 hours before the match was called off at half-time. Large areas of the ground were awash and the fire brigade were called in to pump water from the sea.

Mr Burrell said he talked for about 15 minutes before the match was called off and that the Rugby Union chairman, Jack Sullivan, and Auckland official, "All matters were considered and, when it was decided the game should go on," he said.

Scotland's captain, McLauchlan, agreed the rain had been played.

"We went there to play the game and we played it. I thought the decision made was wrong."

The Scottish prop forward, Carmichael, who was playing in his 40th international match, said:

Robertson and McDonald. Karvin kicked four conversions.

In the circumstances, the handling of the All Blacks was brilliant. The way of the All Blacks back was notable mostly for the number of times they dropped the ball. Irvine, who started on the wing, came back when Hay broke an arm after 12 minutes, had a dreadful match, but did not get hurt. He crashed into Dick as Dick was about to gather a high ball. Both Bell and Robertson raced in to tackle him, but back when Steele led to two of the other tries.

Carmichael was the strong man in the Scots pack. McLauchlan and Barnes also did well. McDonald was the cause of a poor lot among the backs.

Scotland's coach, Bill Dickinson, said the All Blacks played because they were better equipped for the game and had Scotland under pressure throughout. He said Scotland would have to work on their rucking and mauling. "To do that we may have to neglect our scrumming, usually the strongest part of our game," he said.

of Plenty.

New Zealand led 6-0 at half-time, keeping the Scots pinned in their own 25 for most of the first half. In the second half the All Blacks ran in three more tries, two of them by Williams. Their other tries were scored by

Johannesburg. June 14.—The South African team for the rugby international against France on June 21 will be:

Forwards: C. Fourie, J. van der Merwe, C. Pone, G. Bosch, J. van der Merwe, H. van der Merwe, D. van der Merwe, G. van der Merwe, G. van der Merwe, G. van der Merwe.

Backs: M. du Plessis, H. van der Merwe, G. van der Merwe, G. van der Merwe, G. van der Merwe, G. van der Merwe, G. van der Merwe, G. van der Merwe.

Munich, Jan. 14.—The International Skating Union have awarded the staging of the 1976 world sprint speed skating championship to West Berlin. The competition is scheduled for March 6 and 7.

The ISU gave Lake Placid the right to organize the 1977 event. Ottawa were successful in their application for the 1978 world figure skating championship.—UPI.

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5	00-0000	Ingham (V. Yamamoto, H. Callender, 9-0) G. Sexton 10
6	00-0000	Mayrumba (Miss G. Lawson, J. Dunlop, 9-0) Ron Hutchinson 10
7	00-0000	St. George (J. W. Edwards, J. W. Wain, 8-1) J. McKay 10
8	00-0000	Clara Witness (A. Stevens, S. Sierra, 8-1) M. Simmonette 7
9	00-0000	St. George (J. W. Edwards, J. W. Wain, 8-1) J. McKay 7
10	00-0000	Destiny (R. Ward, M. Nicholson, 8-1) B. Wernham 7
11	00-0000	St. George (J. W. Edwards, J. W. Wain, 8-1) J. McKay 7
12	00-0000	Prince Hill (W. Williams, W. Williams, 8-1) R. Street 4
13	00-0000	St. George (J. W. Edwards, J. W. Wain, 8-1) J. McKay 4
14	00-0000	Tender Mercy (Edna of Lale A. Dorman, B. Hobbs, 8-1) G. Baxter 2
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3	00000	St. George (J. W. Edwards, J. W. Wain, 8-1) J. McKay 7
4	00000	St. George (J. W. Edwards, J. W. Wain, 8-1) J. McKay 7
5	00000	St. George (J. W. Edwards, J. W. Wain, 8-1) J. McKay 7
6	00000	St. George (J. W. Edwards, J. W. Wain, 8-1) J. McKay 7
7	00000	St. George (J. W. Edwards, J. W. Wain, 8-1) J. McKay 7
8	00000	St. George (J. W. Edwards, J. W. Wain, 8-1) J. McKay 7
9	00000	St. George (J. W. Edwards, J. W. Wain, 8-1) J. McKay 7
10	00000	St. George (J. W. Edwards, J. W. Wain, 8-1) J. McKay 7
11	00000	St. George (J. W. Edwards, J. W. Wain, 8-1) J. McKay 7
12	00000	St. George (J. W. Edwards, J. W. Wain, 8-1) J. McKay 7
13	00000	St. George (J. W. Edwards, J. W. Wain, 8-1) J. McKay 7
14	00000	St. George (J. W. Edwards, J. W. Wain, 8-1) J. McKay 7
15	00000	St. George (J. W. Edwards, J. W. Wain, 8-1) J. McKay 7
16	00000	St. George (J. W. Edwards, J. W. Wain, 8-1) J. McKay 7
17	00000	St. George (J. W. Edwards, J. W. Wain, 8-1) J. McKay 7
18	00000	St. George (J. W. Edwards, J. W. Wain, 8-1) J. McKay 7
19	00000	St. George (J. W. Edwards, J. W. Wain, 8-1) J. McKay 7
20	00000	St. George (J. W. Edwards, J. W. Wain, 8-1) J. McKay 7
21	00000	St. George (J. W. Edwards, J. W. Wain, 8-1) J. McKay 7
22	00000	St. George (J. W. Edwards, J. W. Wain, 8-1) J. McKay 7
23	00000	St. George (J. W. Edwards, J. W. Wain, 8-1) J. McKay 7
24	00000	St. George (J. W. Edwards, J. W. Wain, 8-1) J. McKay 7
25	00000	St. George (J. W. Edwards, J. W. Wain, 8-1) J. McKay 7
26	00000	St. George (J. W. Edwards, J. W. Wain, 8-1) J. McKay 7
27	00000	St. George (J. W. Edwards, J. W. Wain, 8-1) J. McKay 7
28	00000	St. George (J. W. Edwards, J. W. Wain, 8-1) J. McKay 7
29	00000	St. George (J. W. Edwards, J. W. Wain, 8-1) J. McKay 7
30	00000	St. George (J. W. Edwards, J. W. Wain, 8-1) J. McKay 7

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6	42-0000	Swaby Lad (A.)	Sulentic, D.	Wesford, 4-8-12	3	10
8	00-0042	Verly Sam (D)	(Mrs L. Winton)	J. Sutcliffe, 12-5-11	6	11
7	0216-04	Watch Valdi (D)	(Mrs A. Vincent), T.	Mohony, 3-8-10	7	10
8	0-43030	Gold Tipped (D)	(J. Parkman), A. Stevens,	5-8-10	7	10
10	1120-00	Hot Shot (D)	(W. C. Watts), 3-8-10	6	10	
13	044-000	Explosion Nap	(Mrs H. Nicholson), H. Nicholson,	3-8-10	7	4
10	0000-00	Double Crown (D)	(T. Milner), 2-8-10	6	10	
16	0023-00	Boatman	Boothby, 3-11-10	7	10	
17	0000-00	Contingent (D)	(W. Cdr F. Stead), 3-8-10	7	11	

[illegible]

Nottingham Selections

By Our Racing Staff
 2.0 TV Sunday. 2.30 Portrayal. 3.0 Daniel. 3.30 ANEMOS is specially recommended. 4.0 Verily Sam. 4.30 Tyrosa.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
 2.0 French Princess. 3.0 Whirlow Green. 3.30 Grecian Alpha. 4.0 Confleur. 4.30 Molly's Bean.

Sandown Park

1.45: 1. Dan Mahit (4-9); 2. Roche
 Newell (3-11); 3. 11-11, 5 ran.
 2.15: 1. Somersway (3-11); 2. Super
 Knoll (100-50 fav); 3. Mahlessee
 (100-50 fav).
 2.45: 1. Harrow (8-11); 2. Bold Sage
 (11-11); 3. 11-11; 4. ran.
 Paruska did not run.

Bath

1.45: 1. Prince Antoine (2-1 fav);
 2. Queen's Treasure (7-11); 3.
 11-11; 4. ran.
 2.15: 1. Princess McKenna (8-11);
 2. 11-11; 3. 11-11; 4. Chief Con-
 stable (100-50 fav).
 2.45: 1. Beaudette (7-11); 2.
 Strathgill (100-50 fav); 3. Mother
 Fiddler (10-1); 6. ran. My Eagle 3-2

12-8 fav.; 3. Sheriden (5-4). R ran.
4-80; 1. Marchant (5-4) 11 fav.; 2.
C. 10-11 fav.; 3. See Kestrel
(10-1). 9 ran.

Diana's Return (5-3 fav.); 3. King's
Honour (10-50) 8 ran.
10-11 fav.; 3. Val (5-3); 2. Native
Soil (33-1); 3. Val (5-2 fav). 17 ran.

Polo

Withers make

August, although he has signed a four-year contract with the West German owner, Dr. Schnepf, to ride and train the horse. The deal is in partnership with Paul Schockemphle.

Hugo Simon won the amateur championship sponsored by Benson and Hedges, for Austria with

By Andrew Porter

In the quarter-final round of the Smiths Lawn Cup for polo played at Windsor yesterday, Cowdroy Park owned Lord 4-1 and Los Colpes Patos beat Peover Park 5-1. The Cowdroy ponies played a big part in the first match. It was pleasant to see that superb horse

[illegible]

WARSAW: Nations Card: 1. West Germany, 2. France, 3. 24½; 7. GB, 8. 40½; 4. Netherlands, 45.75pts; 6. East Germany, 50pts; 5. Romania, 51.75pts.

7:15 JOPPA HANDICAP (534: 5f)	
1	420-003 Carmel Sovereign (CD) Mrs C. Snow, E. Weigman, 6-7-7
2	01-304F Otter's Head (CD) J. Barclay, Bradley, 6-7-5 M. Williams, 7-7-7
3	01-304F Pelton (CD) E. J. Jagger, N. Angus, 3-8-5
4	122-000 Hillsopp (CD) E. J. Jagger, N. Angus, 3-8-5
5	01-304F Jumbo (CD) Barratt, Barratt, 6-7-10
6	01-304F Quaker (CD) Barratt, Barratt, 6-7-10
7	01-304F Conning Trick (CD) T. Taylor, K. Payne, 5-11-13
8	3000-02 Fair Gazelle (Mrs J. Pulloyn, R. Bastiman, 4-8-11
9	03-0412 Chaplin (Mrs J. Cook, D. Keith, 5-8-11
10	03-0412 Confederate Queen (Mrs J. Cook, D. Keith, 5-8-11
11	0000-0000 Tooley Gates (W. A. Stephenson, S. Stephenson, 1-8-11
12	00-00 Daily Darling (K. Howells, A. Jones, 3-8-4
13	00-00 Danby (L. Barratt, Barratt, 5-7-11
14	200-000 Bold Saint (CD) G. Velli, Chapman, 3-7-11
15	200-000 Fortunes Red (Mr Briggs-Price, B. Richmond, 5-7-8
16	1-1 Daughter of the Winning Trick (L. Chaplin, 6-1-7
17	Fair Gazelle, R. Carmel Sovereign, 10-1 Hillsopp (CD), 12-1 Bold Saint, 1-1
18	Jurassic, 16-1 others.
7:40 WILLOWHARD PLATE (2-v-n: 534: 5f)	

13	0	Goldwin	3	Barratt	5	Mayne	5-11	A. Cousins
14	0	Gayer	3	S. Everett	8	Balding	6-11	A. Cousins
15	000	Twynshill Lass	3	Wilson	5	Gayer	5-11	T. Williams
16	0	Twynshill Lass	3	Seldon	1	Bradley	5-11	M. Williams
17	0	Future	11-3	Irish Prince	3-1	Silken Walk	5-1	Right Beauty
18	0	Gayer	12-3	others				

8.10 MILLERHILL HANDICAP (E549: 1m 7f)

1	1004-0	Mr McManey (C)	(E. Holland-Martin)	J. Ormonde	3-11	Swaged
2	0	Mr. Hopton Ash	(F. Lydell)	W. Ed. J.	8-5-5	S. Salmon
3	0	Mr. Hopton Ash	(F. Lydell)	W. Ed. J.	8-5-5	S. Salmon

16		Raby's Bay (Mrs M. MacArthur, D. Dodge, 6-8-5-5, Webster 5)	3
17	4030-30 Eastern	3
18	0000-00	Racineur (A. Collins, W. Alderton, B-S-5, L. Charnock 5)	3
19	0000-00 Payne,	3
20	0000-00	Owenston (J. Cousins; Conns 10-0-1, C. Ection 1)	4
21	000-0	Merry Mischief (Exors of late R. Johnson, J. Jordan, 4-7-11)	1
22	0030-00	Sovereign Legend (Mrs R. Hodges, D. Bolmes, 2-7-1)	5
23	 Ryan 5	5
24		Aunt Augusta, 7-2 Mr McManis, 9-2 Bonnie Pearl, 6-1 Le Lion, Hopton	
25		Ash, 10-1 Snow Leap, 12-1 Racineur, 16-1 others.	

\$35.10 TROTWIN HANDICAP (\$57.5 f)

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9.0 TRANTEN PLATE (E345: 1m)			
400	Arctic Rascal J.J. Owens	J. Bradley 1-9-53	M. Williams 7
400	Meier (Mrs. D. Exander)	3-5-53	Kear 7
40-0020	The Meier (Mrs. D. Ford)	P. Mercieca 5-5-53	J. Hingins 7
40-0000	Irish Melody (G. Burton)	R. Eastman 4-5-53	D. Nicholas 7
00200-0	Mrs. Mandelstam (J. Scott)	E. Gillingwood 5-5-53	O. Gray 5
100-0000	Black Pete (J. Richard)	C. Ormiston 8-5-53	C. Erickson 10
100-0000	Petensien (J. B. Moore)	A. Stephenson 3-8-53	T. Welsh 10
4000-03	Kirby (J. Smith)	D. Pearce 5-5-53	S. Salmon 10

21	0-0	Yellow Cloud	J. Brown, N. Angus	5-8-0	R. Hutchinson	
	7-3	Tornado	Prince, 4-1 Two Belle, 5-1 Kirby,	5-1	Polonium, 8-1 Lady of	
		Elegance, 10-1	Yellow Cloud, 12-1	Le Saudrair, 16-1	others.	
9.25 CORKENIZE PLATE (3-y-o : £345 : 13m)						
2	0-0	Kelley Brigs	R. MacDonald, J. Atkinson	9-0	P. Kellher	5
3	0-0	Michael	L. Taylor, R. Smith	9-0	P. Leppin	6
4	0-0	Middleton	R. Leaver, C. Payne	9-0	A. Cawley	6
5	0-0	Scotair	R. Mansfield, J. Carr	9-0	G. Caldwell	6
6	0-0	Yellow Cloud	J. Brown, J. Atkinson	9-0	C. Collingwood	6
7	0-0	Greeny Brims	B. Whitch, D. Kelvin	8-11	B. Conington	1

York

1.30: 1. Vini Statistics 9-1 fav.;
2. Colours 12-1; 3. Shady Desert
16-2; 4. 11 ran.
1.40: 1. Michael 11-1; 2. 4;
3. Hot Symphony 11-1; 4. 3; Merry
Argentina 16-1; 5. 11 ran.
Romney Chase did not run.

Leicester

7.0: 1. Nagven 100-30 fav.; 2;
3. Gals 10-1; 4. Sculture 7-2;
18 ran.
7.25: 1. Sea Flank 11-1 fav.; 2;
El Argentine 16-1; 3. Dummer Girl
14-1 fav.; 4 ran. 15-1; 5. 11 ran.

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the openings

[illegible]

MATH CUP
Barlow 53; 9; J. Gunn 161; 81; J. M.
Gunn 170; 81.

PURCH CUP
Rosenberg 10; R. Lindgren 161; 81;
J. Gunn 170; 81.

EAGLESFIELD
F. G. Lutz 10; A. Major 8; Mahony 4;
E. K. Bamberg 1 back.

WINDSOR PARK: L. Forbes-Couch
(10); S. G. Lutz 10; J. A. D. Davich
(10); S. Captl J. Browne (10) back.

BLUES AND ROYALS: N. Hodden
Palm 10; J. H. Parker 10; J. F. L.
Lutz 10; J. H. Parker 10; J. F. L.

Rifle shooting
SISLEY: Susan, county champion-
ship 800 and 900yd.; D. Goodall,
Nelson, 1000 yds. 1st; J. H. Parker
455; John Lewis annual championship
1000 yds. 1st; J. H. Parker 10; J. F. L.

(5) S; Minor D. P. Walter (1) back. (Pratis, south London).

IMPLE PLATE (29-0 : 5690 : 5)	
	Dorment (G. Mytina), D. Ancl, 9-0
	Father Figure (Mrs D. Thompson), A. Pitt, 9-0
	Gay Saint (Mrs. M. G. Gregorio), A. van Cullen, 9-0
	Golden Jay (J. Barkley), P. Condon, 9-0
	Gray Mountain (P. Gallagher), M. Kearney, 9-0 N
10	Harvey Beauty (J. Gann), Cann, 9-0
200	Lloyd (Mrs. S. M. Kearney), M. Karin
	Lucky Chap (H. Joe), S. Johnson, 9-0
0	Pink Note (G. Van der Meer), G. Kearney, 9-0
	Prince John (Mrs J. Crawford), L. Hall, 9-0
	Reunions (K. Nurse), R. Kohnen, 9-0
	Six Chain (S. McArthur), P. Haslam, 9-0
	Talabrera (Capt. Hunter), 9-0
	Argo (V. Clopp), J. Cann, 8-11
	Criston (R. Long), Supt., 8-11
00	Gold Bird (Mrs E. Spence), S. Mills, 8-11
	Gun (Mrs. C. M. MacLean), R. Street
	Macwally (A. MacCall), G. Humar, 8-11
	Mary (Mrs. M. MacCall), S. Mills, 8-11
	Misses Alice (Mrs G. Kinderley), Kinderley, 8-11
	Passand (Mrs J. Stevenson), F. McDermide, 8-11
	Rossella (Mrs. J. Stewart), G. Hunter, 8-11
	Sevena Tilly (Mrs T. Egan), J. Asper, 8-11
	Wells (Mrs. J. Lachlan), S. Mills, 8-11
	Arriano, 4-1 Pink Note, 4-1 Vette Tug, 4-1 Cay Cay, Good Bird, 10-10
	Ula, 12-1 Gray Mountain, Lucky Chap, 20-1 10-10

3000	Harper Lodge, 11 Ivory, K. Ivory, 8-11	10	Curran
3000	Joe Bayard, 11 Ivory, K. Bayard, 8-11	10	Curran
3422	Joe Twenty One, 11 Ivory, K. Twenty One, 8-11	10	Curran
00	Archer Sky Mrs A. Skayler, H. Wilson, 8-11	10	C. Moss
00	Russell, 11 Ivory, K. Russell, 8-11	10	C. Moss
00	Archer Sky Mrs D. Skayler, A. Pitt, 8-11	10	C. Moss
00	Blanchard, 11 Ivory, K. Blanchard, 8-11	10	C. Moss
00	Playmatine (C. Dingwall, Dingwall, 8-11	10	C. Moss
000	Swan Miss Neddy, 11 Ivory, K. Swan, 8-11	10	C. Moss
00	For Twenty One, 8-11 Amber Sky, 8-11 Joe Bayard, 8-11 Chesterford, 12-1	10	William
00	Amley Hill, 16-1 others.	10	William

AKLEY GREEN HANDICAP (3-y-o. 1942: 11m):

250 Humphy Dumpty (J. Thurbro), J. Thurbro, 8-4 Non-Ratchinson 5
 251 Lowly Camp (Col St. Clague), C. Benstead, 7-8, 10, Cullen 5
 252 J. Paul's Hamon, S. G. Green, 8-1 Queen at the South, 12-1
 253 Humphy, 16-1 Low Camp.

LYPORT HANDICAP (£679 : 67)

311 Soundless (D. J. Green), C. P. Robins, 6-6 A. Murray 11
 310 Sgt Morlan (C. Gavena), M. Scandorpe, 5-0-3-8, Raymond 10
 309 Sandus (D. J. Green), J. Thurbro, 8-4, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797,

2-0 Not Abert (D) E. Hickey, R. Sturdy, C.D., R. Wernham 5 15
 2-1 Little Run (D) Mrs A. Walker, J. Galloway, S-E-3 P. Cook 6
 2-1 JN 1800n (D) M. Smith, J. Smith, S-E-3 P. McKee 7
 2-3 Dasead (D) Miss P. Major, K. Smyth, S-E-3 Bond 8
 2-4 Farm Canal (D) D. Nickerson, J. Marshall, R. Marshall 17
 2-5 Dasead Lad (Mrs A. Sheron), R. Wibert, S-E-7 W. Shaw 18
 2-6 Mr. & Mrs. S. Smith, S-E-7 W. Shaw 19
 2-6 Aids Star (C. Hutchinson), M. Francis, 4-7-7 D. Chiles 15
 undried 11-2 Amador (D) Little Run, 1-1 Far Cry, 4-9 Argent Soleil,
 2, Soloon, 20-1 others. 2-2 Little Run, 1-1 Far Cry

FELD HANDICAP (3-run : 7622 - 1m 3f 150rd)

4 Little Alex. (A. Sen.) D. Smith, 8-10. M. Parsons, 7-10. M. Thomas, 8-10.
5 So They Say, 2-10. M. Parsons, 7-10. M. Thomas, 8-10.
6 Red Arabian (H. Sandersen) M. Smith, 7-10. M. Thomas, 8-10.
7 Fairmahan (D. Juntus) G. Selig, 7-10. M. Thomas, 8-10.
8 On Again (D. Juntus) G. Selig, 7-10. M. Thomas, 8-10.
9 Hazy Melody (D. Robinson) M. Jarvis, 7-10. M. Thomas, 8-10.
10 Ambion, 7-2. E. J. Sturges, 6-4. Comet Kohoutek, 10-1. Hazy
11 Little Alex. So They Say, 20-1 others.

JRNE END PLATE (5483 : 14m)

4- Hendshaken (Lord Cadogan) S. James, 4-4. T. Horses 7
5- Lucien K. Brown. Cross 3-4. T. Horses 7
6- Castles. M. J. Neward, 5-4. T. Horses 7

00	Pages 50 (CD) (E. Burdett), C. Harwood, 2-5-8 5	Stacey	
21	Page 67 (J. McManis), M. Stone, 3-8-8	Johnson	10
32	Page 68 (D. McManis), M. Stone, 3-8-8	Johnson	10
00	Lilgum (Lavinia Duchesne of Norfolk), T. Dunlop, 3-8-8	Johnson	00
00	Monitors (Edward N. Bowser), R. Akers, 3-8-8	Boxer	00
00	Mullins (C. Peter), P. Robinson, 3-8-8	Boxer	00
00	Peterson (Ladv Helix), J. O'Leary, 3-8-8	Collins	00
00	Sevelin (C. Peter), P. Robinson, 3-8-8	Boxer	00
00	Shelton (W. H. Hammond), G. P. Robin, 3-8-8	Walton	00
00	Traders (Robert), R. Akers, 3-8-8	Boxer	00
00	Turner (C. Star), M. Marshall, 3-8-8	Walton	00
02	Trucks (Duff), Mrs. A. Smith, P. Robinson, 3-8-8	Carson	00
00	Wally (C. Star), M. Marshall, 3-8-8	Walton	00

1 Day, 7-2 Pages Boy, 4-1 Be Gay, 6-1 Sackville, 8-1 Jeanie D&K, 10-1
1 Litigant, Taffeta, 20-1 others.

*Doubtful runner.

or selections

acing Staff

Season. 7.15 Over Twenty One. 7.45 DUBOFF is specially
ded. 8.15 Boundless. 8.45 Comet Koboutek. 9.15 Be Gay.

High selections
 racing Staff
 110. 7.40 Future Forest. 8.10 Hopton Ash. 8.35 Wolds Way.
 do Prince. 9.25 Targa Belle.
 Newmarket Correspondent
 do Prince.

Bradley presses home his ad

pressed it home to its conclusion.

Corunna Bay to a double end, over a big course wall at 5ft 8in. He finished unaffair in the and though Corunna se of 36.4sec was only

in 39.8sec, and eventually the only one to fault was Michael Saywell, who is applying for reinstatement as an amateur now that he is managing one of Trevor Barker's farms. He hopes that he may once again ride Highway in an Olympic team.

Trevor Barker has recruited yet

bred Philco (36sec),
with a total of nine
11 for Broome and
aving Paddy McElroy
place in 14 points
acts and Marion Mould
on.

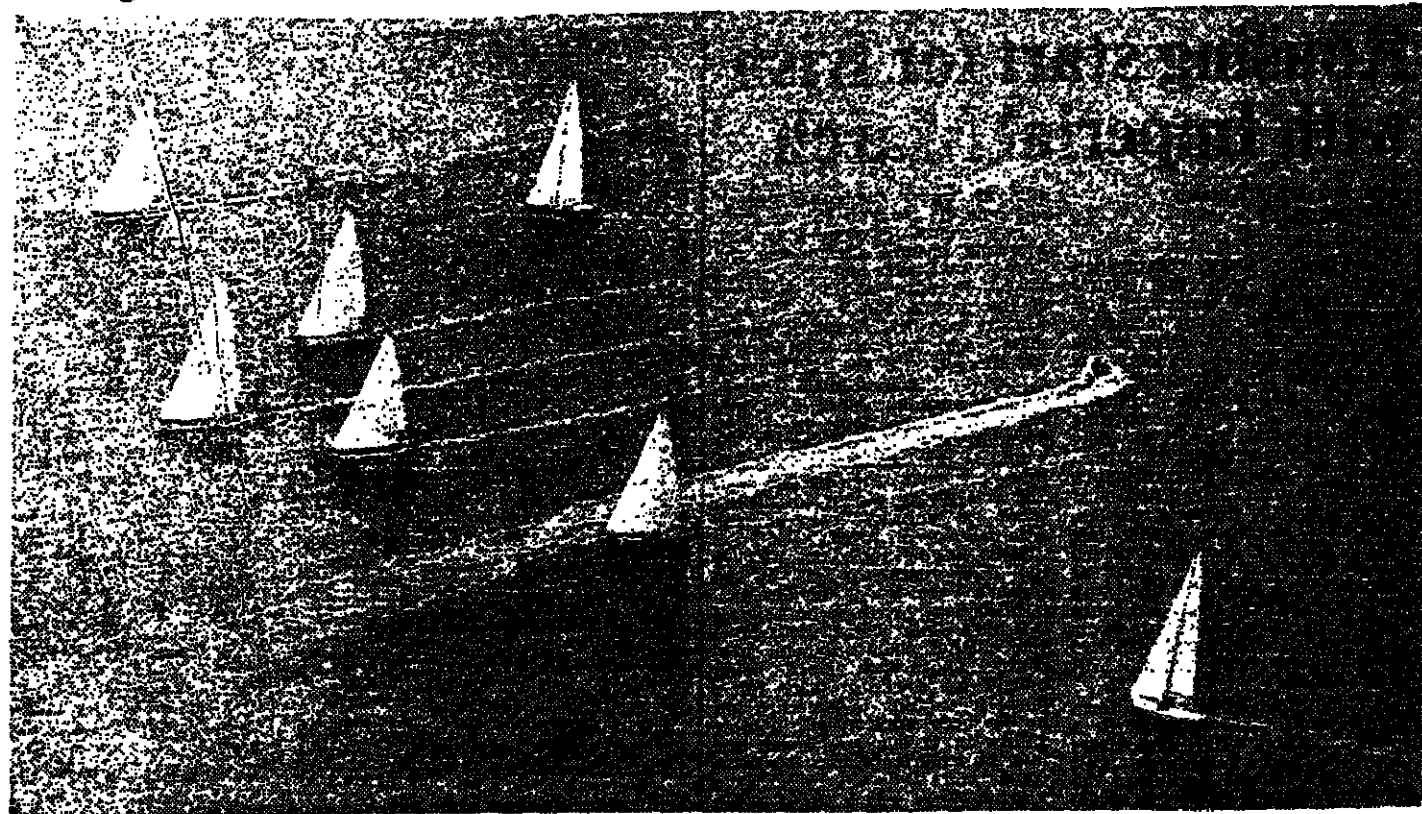
Eddie Macken, riding
for West Germany,
in Edinburgh, when Captain MARK
Phillips, who is becoming
on the summer sports in which
his Aunt Fleva won a keen
competitor with the Duchess of
Norfolk and three of her
daughters, will be riding in the
novice competitions.

Eddie Macken has now ironed
less

Forge Mill and Broome
o, with Hadley lying
Fining for crimes at
Hickstead and Dublin in July and

SPORT

Yachting



The start of yesterday's Admiral's Cup trial race in the Solent. It was won by Morning Cloud, subject to protest.

Only two consistent boats in Admiral's Cup trial races

By John Nicholls

Two races with widely different results were held in the Solent during the weekend for the 14 contenders for a place in Britain's Admiral's Cup team. Only Gunfleet (Robert Jones) and Brochier (Anthony Morgan) were in any way consistent, each having a third and a sixth place. The other boats were good one day and poor the next. Morning Cloud (Edward Heath), for example, had a first and an eighth, Yeoman XX (Robin Asher) a first and a ninth, Synergy (Bill McCowen) and Noryema (Ron Amey) a second and a fast each.

There was little to impress the selectors and they will be hoping for someone to start making the running in the remaining three trials. Yesterday's race was in any case of doubtful value from the start and the bare results are misleading. Because the sailing instructions were not specific about the outer limit of the starting line, five yachts, Brochier, Gunfleet, Noryema, Yeoman, and Batclery, were

Charleston, were all badly placed at the gun. They were down to leeward of the remainder of the fleet, in stronger tide, on a close fetch to the first mark. Noryema, one of the more fancied entries, was also temporarily out of the running, coming hard aground on a sandbank. She was refloated on a rising tide after about 20 minutes, but was obviously never in contention. Brochier and Gunfleet started badly, lodged protests against the race committee, and these will be held in London in a day or two.

Synergy, the scratch boat on handicap, quickly drew away into a lead she never relinquished, pursued by Morning Cloud and Batclery. At the end of the first round the order was virtually decided. Synergy and Morning Cloud were out ahead, being chased by Batclery and Morning Cloud, while a stern of them boats were making up or losing a few places according to their own tactics. Synergy by over a minute on corrected time. Batclery crossed the line second, but dropped to seventh on handicap. Yeoman struggled up through several

Morning Cloud, however, was well placed and she had moved up to third place at the West Lizard mark. Batclery, by virtue of the disadvantages of racing off Coves, the tide was vicious, eliminating any possibility of a surprise boat on some of the legs and allowing few chances for original thought. Then there was the Royal Yacht Squadron's dramatic change of line. As always, it was too long, right in the middle of the fairway and with alternative limit marks at the far end. It was that the 14 competing yachts had more to contend with than each other. However, it did show that certain boats are fast in certain conditions when they start properly.

At the end of the first round the order was virtually decided. Synergy and Morning Cloud were out ahead, being chased by Batclery and Morning Cloud, while a stern of them boats were making up or losing a few places according to their own tactics. Synergy by over a minute on corrected time. Batclery crossed the line second, but dropped to seventh on handicap. Yeoman struggled up through several

boats but could do no better than sixth overall. It was a generally unsatisfactory race and highlighted once again the disadvantages of racing off Coves. The tide was vicious, eliminating any possibility of a surprise boat on some of the legs and allowing few chances for original thought. Then there was the Royal Yacht Squadron's dramatic change of line. As always, it was too long, right in the middle of the fairway and with alternative limit marks at the far end. It was that the 14 competing yachts had more to contend with than each other. However, it did show that certain boats are fast in certain conditions when they start properly.

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Athletics

Mitcham may not be able to defend cup

By Neil Allen

Athletics Correspondent
Mitcham once again proved themselves the strongest women's athletics team in the country at Croft on yesterday when they qualified easily for the semi-final round of the British Women's Fye Cup, which they won last season. But they are not all certain they can get much further.

Ted Cunningham, the chief sprint coach to the club, explained: "The semi-finals come the day after the women's national championships. We are in the happy position of having eight internationalists but it's not certain that many of them will want to travel long distances the next day if the draw for the semi-finals places us in Cumbria, Gateshead or even Watley instead of Harrogate. We only need about 11 girls, but I'm afraid that today could be as far as we will get in regaining the cup."

I understand from the organizers that in fact they can only be considered for an area near their home territory and so there is still a possibility, when the draw is announced, that the semi-finalists will not have to go too far for their semi-final.

An invaluable points scorer for Mitcham yesterday was Mrs Jenny Fawcett, who has won the national 400 metres champion last winter. At Croft she won the 100 metres in 12.5 sec, the 200 metres in 24.5 sec, anchored the 4x100 metres relay to victory, and ran a 53.5 sec third stage in the final 4x400 metres event, in which Mitcham finished second and so totalled 110 points for the day compared with 95 by Cambridge Harriers and 92 for Crofted Hopkings.

Afterwards Mrs Fawcett said: "The cup is a good idea but I much prefer the National League in which there are no second strings and a chance. But for the fact that Andrea Lynch was away at a national relay training camp, I would have had only the relay today. Expense is another problem for us, but we are in it to win it. We are about 115 in points in Edinburgh, for example, and my husband said jokingly 'We'll have to cut this out'."

That said, yesterday's competition was full of good spirit as shown by Joan Allison, of Cambridge Harriers, who set a new record of 9m 58.5 sec for 3,000m and still took time to engage, en route, in the second and shot put of 48ft 6in by Brenda Bedford, of Mitcham, and I heard that up in Edinburgh, Margaret Ritchie took the lead in the season's rankings with another cup record in the discus of 174ft 1in.

THE CLUBS' RESULTS: Edinburgh Harriers, 110 pts; 1. Mitchell, 100; 2. Mitchell, 100; 3. Mitchell, 100; 4. Mitchell, 100; 5. Mitchell, 100; 6. Mitchell, 100; 7. Mitchell, 100; 8. Mitchell, 100; 9. Mitchell, 100; 10. Mitchell, 100; 11. Mitchell, 100; 12. Mitchell, 100; 13. Mitchell, 100; 14. Mitchell, 100; 15. Mitchell, 100; 16. Mitchell, 100; 17. Mitchell, 100; 18. Mitchell, 100; 19. Mitchell, 100; 20. Mitchell, 100; 21. Mitchell, 100; 22. Mitchell, 100; 23. Mitchell, 100; 24. Mitchell, 100; 25. Mitchell, 100; 26. Mitchell, 100; 27. Mitchell, 100; 28. Mitchell, 100; 29. Mitchell, 100; 30. Mitchell, 100; 31. Mitchell, 100; 32. Mitchell, 100; 33. Mitchell, 100; 34. Mitchell, 100; 35. Mitchell, 100; 36. Mitchell, 100; 37. Mitchell, 100; 38. Mitchell, 100; 39. Mitchell, 100; 40. Mitchell, 100; 41. Mitchell, 100; 42. Mitchell, 100; 43. Mitchell, 100; 44. Mitchell, 100; 45. Mitchell, 100; 46. Mitchell, 100; 47. Mitchell, 100; 48. Mitchell, 100; 49. Mitchell, 100; 50. Mitchell, 100; 51. 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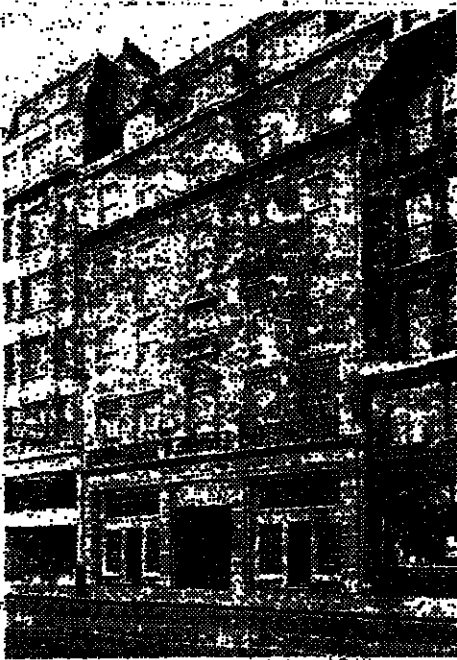
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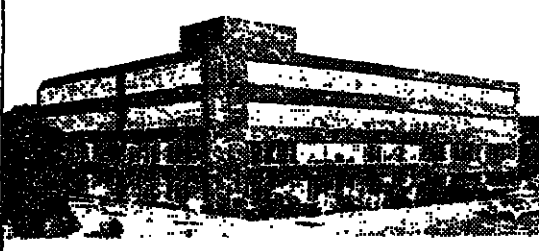
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The tragic mystery of cot deaths: are scientists getting closer to the causes?

A major campaign is being launched this week to aid research into a medical problem that is urgent but which has tended to slip through the net provided by the health and social services: the fact that infant mortality in the United Kingdom is now higher each year than for any other country in Western Europe.

One reason for this is the large number of so-called cot deaths, for which there is no adequate explanation. These deaths, comprising the major hazard of infancy between two weeks and two years, forming half of all child deaths are all the more poignant because parents tuck a perfectly normal baby into bed or a pram only to discover it dead a few hours later.

With the present level of infant mortality the cot death syndrome is clearly a most acute and urgent medical problem: it is also much more than that in terms of the profound emotional and social disturbance for the bereaved parents. There is ample evidence that the psychological need of many, mainly young, parents who face this traumatic shock are as neglected as the medical investigations.

Neither aspect is open to an easy solution: but a drive to sustain medical research work that gets little support from public funds is being made through the Foundation for the Study of Infant Deaths. Yet the very nature of the condition demands a sizeable research effort to attack several obvious areas for investigation.

Until recently some of the most important work was being done by medical groups in Britain, largely because of the way the late Sir Francis Camps forced his professional colleagues to recognize the situation; and however unpalatable the idea of an unexplained death might be, it was not to be filed and forgotten.

The most difficult part of formulating a research programme is the variety of conditions that have been associated with these deaths. The description of sud-

den infant death is given because post-mortem examinations have shown no sign of disease. Pioneering studies by experts like Professor John Emery, of the Children's Hospital, Sheffield, working with another specialist in medical statistics and epidemiology, Mr Robert Carpenter, of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, have begun to identify children at risk.

Even today many pathologists prefer to write asphyxia on a certificate, rather than sudden infant death. To some extent they might now be justified because investigations by the Nuffield Institute for Medical Research, Oxford, show that newborn infants have an extraordinarily complicated and sensitive breathing mechanism. As a result the normal process of breathing control is understood in adults can be interrupted in a matter of seconds by a very mild irritant.

Another line of inquiry into the role of viruses, known to

These cases are made poignant because parents tuck a perfectly normal baby into a cot only to discover it dead a few hours later

cause respiratory diseases, starting from an examination of children admitted to hospital with a very short history of illness, has given clues to conditions in which a rapid infection produces an acute allergic-type reaction. Perhaps cot death.

In the recently published proceedings of the Francis Camps International Symposium on Sudden and Unexpected Deaths in Infancy, a

review of progress in understanding the part viruses might play in some unexplained infant deaths, by Professor Philip Gardner of Newcastle University, concludes with an explanation of why research must be more effectively organized in this field.

This includes the necessity for more teamwork with paediatricians, virologists, immunologists, epidemiologists and

pathologists working together: but perhaps more important still is to ensure that each project uses similar techniques so that observations at one centre are comparable with another.

Although sudden infant deaths must almost certainly be attributable to one of several causes, not one of which is properly understood, there are good reasons for optimism. Professor Walter Spector, of St Bartholomew's Hospital, expressed recently the urgent need for £100,000 for sustaining research at Cambridge, Newcastle, Oxford and Sheffield.

One of the most important contributions he identified was the progress of John Emery and Robert Carpenter in producing eight features to be looked for in identifying babies at risk.

Instead of concentrating on the causes of death, they are looking for a pattern of circumstances providing tell-tale evidence about living conditions, diet, ages, sizes of family and other factors from which to

create an early warning system. Forty items were investigated from a group of babies born in the same hospital, 19 of whom died and 135 who lived.

Using a statistical technique known as discriminant analysis, some factors strongly associated with the incidence of cot death began to emerge. Some were so conspicuous as to point to certain groups of children being at risk—the age of the mother and the birth order in the family were among these. Older mothers are less likely to lose their babies by unexplained illness than younger ones, and first children are less at risk than later ones.

Other contributory factors are the blood group of the mother, certain types of infection, prematurity and methods of feeding: breast fed babies less often become victims.

Evidence from many branches of inquiry takes on more significance when examined together with other discoveries. Part of the work at Oxford, on the reflex action at the back of the throat that can stop breathing, suggests that a change in milk diet can impair breathing.

There are perhaps two major reasons why, although 2,000 to 3,000 babies die each year in this unexplained way, the subject is not often discussed. Doctors and scientists have been baffled, and the parents the grief is too personal for others to understand. The silence of the first group has not helped many couples cope with the totally mistaken feeling of guilt.

Now, Dr Bernard Knight, of the Victorian School of Medicine in Cardiff, who started the British Guild for Sudden Infant Death Study, a Samaritan service for grief-stricken parents, is collaborating in a new project backed by the Department of Health which will study the number of centres at which vital information can be assessed in the search to find the answer to cot deaths.

Pearce Wright
Science Correspondent



Each year 2,000 to 3,000 seemingly healthy babies are found dead in their cots.

The long, rocky road Britain must take to economic survival

Looking back to last year it is possible to see that Mr Healey succeeded in establishing a public mind of 1974—and this was no mean feat—three immensely comforting and reassuring thoughts. The first of these was that taxation of the rich would somehow fill the gap. The laws of budgetary arithmetic could remain in untroubled suspension. The second was that, by special arrangements, Britain could spend the unemployment levels which every other Western country had to accept as the world recession deepened. The third piece of glad tidings was that public expenditure in 1974 could, by some financial wizardry, move rapidly ahead almost entirely free of the restraints required in all other spheres and being applied in most other countries.

Happy days. The Chancellor must now bitterly regret his remarkable success in putting these reassuring beliefs so deeply in the public minds. Each one has now painfully to be gouged out. Already, on April 15, Mr Healey had to explain to a bewildered Labour Party that soaking the rich was not in practice to mean soaking everybody. And even now, the astronomical size of the extra tax takings—£4,000m, the largest in fiscal history—remains obscured by Mr Healey's decision not to raise or index personal income tax thresholds in line with inflation.

The second comforting message for 1974, that we could opt out of the miserable business of rising unemployment by putting it off indefinitely, has now also come unstitched at the seams. What was plainly not explained to the British people

in the summer and autumn of 1974 was that the policy of wage restraint and low unemployment, not even between unemployment and putting up with slightly (sic) higher inflation than our neighbours. The real policy choice always was, and remains, between facing the foothills of unemployment early in the cycle and being confronted with the mountains later on. For want of courage earlier, we are now firmly on the mountain road. To the wretchedness of rising unemployment (even if the figures are exaggerated somewhat), we may soon have to add the galling sight of jobs picking up in Europe.

As for the third assurance of 1974, this was the fairy tale that came true with a vengeance. Public expenditure rose in 1974-75 by 10 per cent in real terms and by a staggering £10,000m in cash. The Chancellor now has to explain to the public that who hears him as the levels go on rising obedient to his earlier command? How easy it was to start. How extremely difficult now to stop.

Yet stopped it must be and soon. Three prickly propositions have now to replace 1974's three comfortable hopes. The first of these is that prices have to draw sharply ahead of wages to deliver the cut in real income for the whole community. The second is that public expenditure has to come under the same restraints with the cuts starting now. The third is that absolute limits, in cash terms, must be established on the increased cost to the Exchequer of all public services and programmes. These limits must be based on a heavily reduced target inflation rate for next year. They must not be

broken and, if challenged, will have to be vigorously defended. It is this third requirement, adherence to cash limits, which, if achieved, can open the way towards the other two appallingly difficult objectives. To a large extent the wages issue and the public spending issue are the two sides of the same coin. It is in the public sector that wages and salaries have been soaring fastest, with a direct and shattering impact on the public finances. Since Budget Day increases of almost £1,500m have gone into the public sector pipeline, with only a small part likely to be covered by price increases. Against this kind of background, even a £1,000m cut in public spending in a full year begins to look feeble.

One can also see why, with the central need being to break the current link between wage and price increases, the whole approach embodied in the traditional kind of statutory prices and incomes policy, which is often presented as another "tough solution which has to come", points exactly in the wrong direction. An orthodox incomes policy means, hopefully, wage restraint in exchange for artificial price restraints.

But the harsh imperative now is for subsidies on food and housing, and the enormous subsidies to the nationalized industries, to be cut. And for real costs and prices to be allowed to work through. To go for more price restraint is to go back to bigger subsidies and, thus, to still more public spending and still worse inflation. And it is to destroy the already tenuous profitability of private industry.

By contrast, the cash limits approach, although fraught with difficulties, has five major

advantages. First, it leaves the management of public services and industries free within their established budgets to negotiate and reach decisions about total labour and staff costs, pricing and charging policy and capital needs. Second, a first stand by the Government on budgetary cash limits allows collective bargaining and established pay determination procedures to go unmolested. Third, it compels management, authorities, boards, departments, and work people together to make clear and responsible choices between higher wages and continued overmanning, between higher pay and fewer jobs. It creates pressure to cut costs which could never be there as long as the knowledge exists that, in extremis, ministers will cough up. Fourth, where attempts are made to escape the arithmetic by pushing up prices, as for the railways, or making the cash limit policy, makes the link between excessive wage increases and consumer suffering explicit, telling and nasty.

It exposes the areas where public industries may be abusing their monopoly positions and should therefore attract the full rigours of anti-monopoly legislation.

It exposes the areas where the consumer can hit back at higher prices and charges, as with the 7p letter, and where this avenue, too, is thus sealed off. And where, as in local government, putting up prices means shorting up rates in the absence of further cash from the Exchequer, this brings to bear precisely the kind of formidable political pressure at grass roots against inflationary public finance which has been

somewhat diffuse so far and which must increasingly be brought into play.

Finally the cash limits approach, although it asks a very great deal of central government, does not ask the impossible. In the end, of course, there is no avoiding, under this or any other serious policy, the almost certain need for ministers at some stage to stand firm against trade union pressure. But while the buck stops with the Cabinet and the Treasury, a policy of overall cash limits at least prevents every issue converging instantly on ministers and central departments. And where public expenditure cuts are required it allows pressure for specific cuts, and arguments between alternative cuts, to be built up from below rather than imposed from above.

This is very badly needed. Until political pressure from rate payers and consumers of public services begins to filter up in favour of specific (as opposed to vague and general) expenditure economies, not much is really going to happen. The power of the Treasury to begin to cut specific cuts is far more limited than often suggested. Combined real pressure from below with steady political determination from the top to stick to the overall cash limits and we have the ingredients of the recipe for doing what has to be done.

Perhaps this is the reason, above all, why it was such a disaster to allow the "any thing goes in public spending" philosophy to develop in 1974. That was the time people were ready to look for economies, agreed they were needed and understood why. Yet that was the time the Government was telling them not to bother. The

policy errors of the Labour Government in 1974 were very great, possibly the greatest since the last war. That one of their chief architects should be trying so desperately now to reverse them is only a small comfort.

The price now to be paid, in jobs lost and resources forgone, is much higher than it need have been. The task of mentally changing gear at grass roots in town halls, and in spending departments, is going to be much harder than it need have been. The switch by Government to its overdue role of imposing fixed cash limits on its own spending programmes, an away from attempting detailed wage interference and self-defeating price controls will be all the harder for the public to understand and support.

But the easy routes are closed. We have left ourselves only one way forward—and it is over the highest and rockiest mountain pass. Whether it is Mr Wilson and Mr Healey who lead the way with a reluctant Labour Party, whether it is party government or national unity government, that carries us through, whether we pick up with moderates or diehards to the fore, whether the TUC agrees with the CBI or not, whether a tightened-up social contract is conjured up in the next few weeks—with or without the things in our baggage train, if we are to survive hyperinflation and respond to the mounting anxieties of our creditors this is the only road to recovery.

David Howell

Th author is Conservative MP for Guildford and Opposition spokesman on Treasury and economic affairs.
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Proportional representation: the only way out

There are faint but unmistakable signs that the coalition of moderate common sense which emerged during the EEC referendum may yet outlive that strange excursion into populism. Mr Wilson, strengthened by the pro-European victory, has demonstrated that, powerful as Mr Jack Jones may be, he does not yet appoint the Secretary of State for Industry. The Prime Minister's Cabinet, chosen on a night of the long knives, but they have at least paved the way for a serious attack on the central problems of the economy.

Mr Jo Grimond, whose ruggedly independent constituents voted to take Sharnbrook out of the EEC, has drawn some notably realistic guide lines for government from some kind of coalition. The most remarkable phenomenon, however, is what has taken place in that part of the community often referred to as the "grass roots"—in other words among the people of this country outside Parliament, the CBI and the leadership of the big trade union campaign.

The referendum campaign provided them with the unusual spectacle of politicians of all three major political parties working together for an aim which they believed to be in the national interest. It was this experience, more than any of the irrelevant and often exaggerated claims which were made on either side of the argument, that lay at the heart of the decision which the British electorate made on June 5. They did not vote on the price of butter, the balance of payments, the level of unemployment or those ludicrous shopping baskets transported from European capitals by visible loads of opposing political persuasions, but they voted for what they knew instinctively to be right for themselves and for their children; and in doing so, whatever the manipulators of the party machine may say, they were deciding much more than the question of whether or not we should remain in the EEC.

They were saying, in terms which our political leaders would do well to understand very clearly, that the existing political leadership in this country no longer represents their interests in any identifiable way. They are tired of the sterile bickering and instant politics which characterize the confrontation of two political systems, one of which is identified with the leadership of the major trade unions and the other of which is identified with the interests of big business.

The majority of people in this country are now not only prepared to vote, but are awaiting a series of policy decisions which will deal firmly and constructively with the crucial problem of our economic survival.

If the present rise in the rate of inflation is allowed to continue we shall inevitably reach a stage at which a number of clearly defined developments will take place. There will be a failure of confidence in our currency—not only a failure of confidence abroad, which will result in a flight of capital from this country, but also failure of confidence at home which will lead inevitably to serious political and social dislocation.

The real question is whether the present government is strong enough and resolute enough to put the necessary measures into effect.

The most obvious requirement is a change in the electoral system. The present system is demonstrably incapable of producing a truly representative government. It is now becoming clear to the moderate wings of the Conservative and the Labour parties, as it has been for some time to the Liberal Party, that the only way to achieve a truly representative government is by the introduction of a government which will command the support of the

broadest band in the spectrum of national political opinion. It is, of course, unlikely that either of the two great parties will be prepared to move in that direction without considerable heart searching. It would, at all, mean an end of the way by which they share the monopoly of power. Yet this alone leads to the kind of instability reflected by the process of shifting periodically to nationalization to de-nationalization, and back again to nationalization. It is a political chaos into which are rapidly descending.

There is, furthermore, little doubt that the vast majority of people in this country, including most of the members of the trade union movement, would wholeheartedly endorse the introduction of legislation to ensure a genuine democracy in the election of trade union leaders. The secret ballot, postal vote, and the establishment of procedures which prevent the election of executives by a desirous minority union membership are developments which would meet massive approval in the labour vote. Yet neither of the principal political parties are able to contemplate a legislation.

How, then, are we to move from where we are now, where the most intelligent force in this country would want to be? Clearly it is essential that someone should be prepared to be identified as leader who will recognize the profound seriousness of the problems which face the nation; to put forward necessary measures, however Draconian and unpopular they may seem, to solve those problems; and to call in aid great groundswell of popular opinion which exists not only in Parliament but in the membership of the trade unions, in management of industry and the community as a whole.

There have, inevitably, been various suggestions about how this might be done. One of those most impressed by success of the pro-European coalition the names of Mr Jenkins and Mr Edward Healey spring readily to the mind, perhaps too readily to recognize the limitations of the figure of Mr James Callaghan stands massively in the wings.

Yet to anyone making objective assessment of political realities the dominant figure in the present scene is Mr Harold Wilson. He has been argued, with so justification, that his hand of the EEC issue was motivated almost entirely by a desire to conceal, for as long as possible, the obvious division of opinion within the Labour Party. Yet, by almost any standards his tactics prove to be entirely successful.

Mr Wilson is by instinct social democrat, and it is not possible that he will be recognized openly that he may have known privately for some time—namely that there is more important matters than the preservation of an uneasy and irrational alliance between what are, in fact, two separate and distinct social groups, the social democrats, who at present march, hopelessly out of step under the banner of the Labour Party.

If the Prime Minister is not prepared to build upon the undoubted success of his EEC policy, and to address the economic, social and political problems that beset this country with courage and resolution, will be almost certainly assured of a majority in Parliament. What is more important, he will be assured of the support of a coalition which will exist outside Parliament. The Prime Minister now has a chance—albeit a slim one—for history as something more than a mediocre political manipulator of his time.

Lord Chalfour

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The Times Diary

An ambitious recycling experiment

from an electrical company—admits that the first link in the chain is the weakest. Considerable effort is involved for the householder in sorting the rubbish, particularly as any old tins or bottles must be perfectly clean, to discourage rats and because they have no machinery for washing out old sauce bottles.

Only half the householders invited to take a Dump for the trial run agreed. On the first collection round two asked for them to be removed because sorting the waste was too much trouble. But Hunter and his team are optimistic, and they plan to have Dumps at 30,000 of the town's 44,000 homes within two years.

Back at the mill a paper baler has been installed and a contract signed with a waste paper merchant, aided by a £10,000 advance payment from him. Other equipment, including a machine for crushing glass into cullet, is being begged or bought cheaply.

The team are lucky that Kirklees Metropolitan Council have been cooperative, although they have demanded 10 per cent of the profit as a sop to the ratepayers. There have been no problems with the regular dustmen. In Kirklees the old practice of rotting the dustman's right to keep any decent rubbish for himself has been bought out by a bonus system based on the number of houses

visited rather than tonnage collected.

The acquisition of 55,000 square feet of what might otherwise have been a derelict mill has meant that the scheme can be operated on a sufficiently large scale to make it viable. Hunter and his team hope to be making £150,000 a year in sales of reclaimed materials when WasteSaver becomes fully fledged.

Oxfam chose the north partly because Yorkshire people have a reputation as hoarders. It was felt that the attic and garage of a West Riding town would be full of scrap iron, not to mention empty champagne bottles.

Running costs will be high: in fact, they will equal the amount that the sale of reclaimed material to industry is likely to realize. Some £90,000 from Oxfam's central funds will be required to set the scheme up.

But a clear profit of about £100,000 a year is expected, because the scheme will also deal in a big way with Oxfam's traditional function of selling unwanted goods in its own shops. The most successful existing shop, that at Harrogate, realized £27,000 last year.

Because of the space available WasteSaver can expand beyond the cast-off clothes and other small items to which other charity shops are restricted because of space. In one hour during my visit there was delivered

or offered a fridge, a three-piece suite, a bed, countless smaller items and the invitation to collect the contents of a deceased person's house.

A mechanic has been engaged to refurbish second-hand television sets, washing machines, and even electric cookers which are already arriving at the mill. To help start the project, the Department of the Environment has given £5,000 in return for full information on the feasibility of such fast collection schemes elsewhere.

But the plan is not receiving universal acclaim in Huddersfield. The town's established second-hand dealers see it as a dire threat, and one has taken to advertising in the local *Huddersfield Daily Examiner*: "We are not on the bez. We want to buy for spot cash any items you have to sell. Smiths of Moldgreen buy out."

Too bad

All the friendliness, the drink and the late night dancing in the city hall could not entirely dull the cinematic senses of those attending this year's Cork International Film Festival, Victoria Radin reports. The festival, which opened last week on Saturday in some emotional disarray, having shown what was generally considered to be the worst selection of films in its 20-year history. Members of the festival jury, chaired by Philip Oakes, have circulated a private protest against the quality of the films.

Many of the exhibits were second-rate commercial films. And three that were not already to be seen in London. The root of the problem, apart from money, is the festival's method of selecting the

films, which is based on a dearing democratic principle. The 15 members of the selection committee are chosen to represent a cross-section of the local film-going public.

Since a simple diet of the films shown in Irish cinemas, and on Irish television, is unlikely to ensure cinematic literacy, there was not much to hope for.

Press barons

It was once true that *The Times* was the newspaper of the Establishment, but now that title has been won outright by a most unlikely candidate, the *Daily Mirror*. As *The Observer* pointed out yesterday, six members or former members of the staff of the *Mirror* or its parent group, the International Publishing Corporation, have been made life peers.

Sir Don Ryder and Sydney Jacobson were named in the Birthday Honours, and will join Baroness (formerly Alma) Birk, Lord Ardwick (John Beggan), Lord Castle (husband of Barbara), and with *The Sun* when it belonged to IPC and Lord (Hugh) Cudlipp. They could produce a passable House of Lords newspaper between them, though it might be rather if they were not to use the old *Mirror* motto for it—"Forward with the People".

Carnival

When an event is built up in advance as a seething cauldron of implacable hostility, some reporters feel obliged to report it in those terms, even if things turn out otherwise. The cricket reporter of the *Sunday Telegraph* wrote of the match between Australia and the

West Indies at the Oval on Saturday: "The atmosphere smelted unmistakably of war."

In fact the atmosphere was one of amazingly carnival-like goodwill, helped along by bris, sales of watermelon slices and the fact that I saw just one missile projected in anger—beer can thrown by a West Indian at one of his compatriots who held up play for a few moments by squatting on the sight screen.

Denis Lillee, the Australian fast bowler, was said by some reporters to be fiercely angry at having his bowling hit at the Oval by Alvin Kalichman, an earlier Australian appeal rejected. Yet I was sitting near where he came in field while the bowling was at the other end, and saw him clowning and joking about it while the predominantly West Indian crowd.

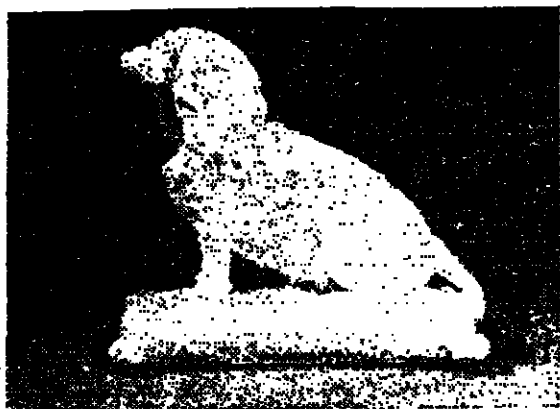
It was my first visit to the Oval this season, and if they really want to lure crowds at other than these special occasions they should try a bit harder. It was quite unfair on us at the Vauxhall end that the loudspeakers could not be heard from there. Moreover, try as I might, I was unable to obtain an Oval fixture list anywhere. At the ticket office I was told to try the Secretary's office, which was closed. Most of the posters round the ground were advertising games which had already taken place.

An advertisement in *Time Out* announces: "Six men, three women, living in year-old primal encounter commune, need more energetic women. They would, wouldn't they?"

PHS

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PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION: THE WAY OUT

as a reminiscence of Mr. earlier days in the sum- of the NUR executive to Street on Saturday. h the official statement o to dismiss the idea that s descended to anything fic as bargaining on wage he executive, must have nber Ten with a clearer the point between offer and at which prudent as might be pitched. No ne Government urged the state of the economy in and the railways in par- vely strongly. But Mr he weekend comment he credibility of the Gov- depending on a settle- ing reached that was r" beyond the social con- d the McCarthy tribunal's us (as if the latter did eady infringe the former) hat ministerial war of helves to any inflex- sion.

ct both sides have good to want the dispute to end the point of a strike has ched. There are indica- at the NUR executive are

only lukewarmly supported by their followers, and the attitude of the trade union movement is reserved, in spite of sounds of solidarity from the miners' union. The Treasury issued broad hints last week that any losses caused to the public sector by a rail strike would have to be met by retrenchments, not by extra subsidies or borrowings. That is a thought that gives pause to many other groups as well as the railwaymen.

The main point in the NUR's case is that it is unfair to restrict them to a smaller increase than some other workers have received in the same wage round. Yet the increase already offered is not small in relation to the cost of living or in relation to many categories of workers with less bargaining power: beside these it appears extremely large. Wage increases only seasonal to a limited extent; a settlement for railwaymen will be an important factor when next year's claims are being planned. If a government that has been supine about wage inflation is ever to treat it seriously, the workers whose pay is in question

at that moment will inevitably feel hard done by, even though the wider interest is being served.

If there is a strike some harm will be done to the relationship between the Government and the trade union movement. The public, the Government and some union leaders are at last beginning to appreciate the urgency of the national danger, and it would be a pity if the opportunity thus presented for consensual policies were lost. But the NUR claim to more than the arbitration award is not justified in the context of the national condition and only dubiously justified even in the narrower context of wage bargaining. Sooner or later un- justified demands must be resolutely resisted and seen to be resisted if a trend of inflation is to be reversed. In the new atmosphere engendered by the fear of inflation and by the vote in the EEC referendum, the Government is in a stronger position to resist excessive demands. Indeed, it cannot afford not to.

SPANISH SUCCESSION

uan de Borbon Batten- who will be sixty-two this has led a comfortable but- ing life. At the age of he was recognized as esumptive to a throne. Had already been abol- In 1947 the restoration of narchy was officially pro- d, but Don Juan, was not ized as king. What he had ough up to regard as his ghtful position at the head Spanish state continued to rped by General Franco, e was only able to safe- the hopes of his dynasty owing his son and heir to cated under the usurper's ury. In 1968 he heard his clare that the legitimacy monarchy resided not in y but in General Franco's amental laws", and in

1969 he saw his son officially recognized as General Franco's successor, his own claim being ignored.

Don Juan has never legiti- mized this state of affairs by abdicating in favour of his son. His refusal is based on a political judgment about the nature of the Franco regime. Don Juan believes in constitutional monarchy and not in dictatorship. As he put it in his speech in Lisbon on Saturday night, "I conceive the monarchy as the safeguard of human rights as well as of political and fundamental social liberties... as an instrument to bring about concord amongst all Spaniards." He also believes—and he is almost certainly right—that the Spanish people are longing for democratic change, but have no legal means of expressing their wishes. The Franco regime has preserved

civil peace in Spain since 1939, but it remains the product of the civil war.

Don Juan believes that the monarchy is "the supreme instrument of which all Spaniards dispose to overcome the civil war." How many Spaniards agree with him about this is less certain. But few indeed will accept the monarchy as a neutral safeguard of rights and liberties if it is seen as a perpetuation of the Franco regime. The impression that that regime is entering its last days is now more widespread in Spain than ever before, while confidence in a peaceful transition to democ- racy is rapidly ebbing. In seek- ing to dissociate the monarchy from the regime as clearly as possible Don Juan is doing what he can to save both his dynasty and his country from new revo- lutionary upheavals. But it may not be enough.

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES AND DEVOLUTION

the royal commission on institution examined offi- of the Scottish Education ment the chairman, who en Lord Crowther, opened is exchange: "What you here is in Scotland the feeling that the Scottish of education is far supe- the English?" Mr n: "I think that is prob- Superior or not it is ly different. Its history arks it off from the Eng- stem at every stage from y to university. It is estab- under separate Acts of nent. Something survives f a characteristically Scot- petite for formal educa- e has been a contrary cy in recent times for the h and English systems to ge. This might be thought lect common responses to n movements of ideas and pressures. But since it eally be thought to illus-

trate the cultural ineffectiveness of administrative devolution as now practised, no one is shaken in his belief that education is a prime example of a matter which is suitable for legislative devolution.

Hesitation remains about the place of the Scottish universities in any such transfer of responsibility. The question was one of those aired at a conference held in Edinburgh at the weekend to mark the tenth year of publication of *The Times Educational Supplement*. Dr John McIntyre, professor of divinity in the University of Edinburgh, reminded his audience that a year ago the Scottish vice-chancellors rejected all suggestion of devolution in university education or the setting up of a separate Scottish University Grants Committee. Most of the objections have been variants of two: exposure to political interference from a Scottish assembly, and the risk of provincialism

developing as a case of inter- change with other British univer- sities diminishes.

Dr McIntyre concurred with that conclusion at the time, but he has now reported his conversion to a much softer line. The reasons he gave for his change of mind do not dispose of all objections but they throw light on the more general progress of the devolutionary cause in Scotland. A year ago many, including himself, were not taking the prospect of devolution very seriously: now they are, moved by a common sense of disillusionment with party political performance in Scotland. Next, if the assembly is not given generous powers it is likely to agitate to good effect to get them. Finally, the UGC has lost much of its effectiveness as a buffer between the Treasury and the one hand and Treasury control and ministerial ambitions on the other. The status quo has lost attraction accordingly.

Minister's synthesis of the four Community institutions, and a clear difference of opinion already shows within the Parliament between those who want to write a federalist constitution (Christian Democrats, German Socialists, and some Liberals) and those, like the Kirk group, who argue for slower development and against laying down maximum demands of a kind that Mr Callaghan, for example, would brush aside.

It is scarcely conceivable that the PLP delegation will not join the Socialist group in the European Parliament. Mr Wilson has already made that a virtual pledge of hope. But they will find the group already composed by a majority of federalists and on July 9, in plenary session, they will probably have to break the group's ranks and support the Conservative group's amendments, which have already been rejected in committee.

The Labour group will also find direct elections make a live issue in the European Parliament, and they will have to take a view on it without delay. There is a wide spread of over sanguine expectation among the Eight that Mr Wilson, now the referendum has been won, will remove his objection to direct elections. Here, again, Labour and Conservative delegations may take common cause. For in spite of Mr Kirk's personal commitment to direct elections (with European MPs speaking but not voting in a European committee within the national parliament), he is under a double constraint.

Mrs Thatcher still hesitates to make the leap and will probably need two years to be converted, like Mr Heath's, and Mr Kirk's two Danish Conservative MPs warn him that the Danish Government want no decision on direct elections because it would involve them in the embarrassment and uncertainty of another referendum.

What the Westminster Parliament and the European Parliament alike need is a Labour delegation, for or against the EEC, of the highest available quality. Otherwise more harm will be done than good. A PLP ballot would almost certainly be the surest way of cobbling together the worst of all possible delegations. But a ballot it will probably still be, for purely PLP reasons.

Taxation of higher income groups

From Mr T. Y. Benyon and Mr M. D. Preston

Sir, On January 10, you kindly gave us access to your columns to describe the quite horrific effect of inflation and taxation on the middle and higher income groups. As the post-referendum euphoria recedes, we are again put in mind of these less happy thoughts.

We took as the premises of our argument the then current rates of taxation and an inflation of 20 per cent to show that the recipient, from earned income, of £5,000 net per annum would in four years' time require an increase in gross salary of 130 per cent merely to stand still in his purchasing power. It did not at that time occur to us that a mere five months later we should look back at those figures with longing and regret.

For taking the present rates of tax introduced in the April budget and inflation now conservatively estimated at 25 per cent per annum, the following figures now apply, with the January figures in brackets for comparison. In 1975 the gross earned income required to produce £5,000 net of tax for a married man with two children was £7,050 (£6,924). This would have to rise in 1976 to £9,660 (£8,835), in 1977 to £12,945 (£11,696), and in 1978 to £21,229 (£15,838). In 1979 an amazing £35,543 will be needed.

If one looks at the gross earned income required to produce a net income of £10,000 then true band- widths have arrived. In 1975 the figure is £22,553 (£20,900) rising in 1978 to £78,617 (£62,462): in 1979 the earner will require a salary of £107,241.

It is insulting to suggest that the middle and higher income groups are unwilling to take their share of the general decline in the standard of living, but the policy, indulged in by the present Government, of using taxation not as a means of raising revenue but as a method of redistributing income within a few months have totally alienated those sections of the population affected. Without indexation of taxation, support for moderation in politics will disappear and the much-vaunted stability of our system will collapse as a result of desperation. Extremes not seen in this country for centuries.

Yours faithfully,
T. Y. BENYON, M. D. PRESTON,
1 Hanover Square, W1.
June 9.

Investment in industry

From Mr Peter Kraushar

Sir, Investment cutbacks by manu- facturing companies of some 15 per cent have aroused publicity. What is amazing, however, is the other 85 per cent, i.e. the amount that companies have saved. In the last few months have totally alienated those sections of the population affected. Without indexation of taxation, support for moderation in politics will disappear and the much-vaunted stability of our system will collapse as a result of desperation. Extremes not seen in this country for centuries.

Until a government provides a stable environment encouraging profit and so long term investment, savings and investment policy is feasible, except in special circum- stances. Until that happens we must be surprised and delighted by that 85 per cent.

Yours faithfully,
P. M. KRAUSHAR, Chairman,
Marketing Society,
9 Regent Street,
St James's, SW1.
June 11.

Ballet in the Park

From Mr John Percival

Sir, I am sorry if I upset Mr Hogan (June 10), who was present at the Royal Ballet's opening night in Battersea Park, by devoting part of my review (a smaller part, incidentally, than he states) to describing the conditions there. It seemed to me that, even if everyone in the park was dancing, the dancing would be a far more important part of the evening than the ballet. The conditions there, as I described them, are still deriding to invest in short term low risk, low capital projects, as near to current operations as possible.

Until a government provides a stable environment encouraging profit and so long term investment, savings and investment policy is feasible, except in special circum- stances. Until that happens we must be surprised and delighted by that 85 per cent.

Music and medicine

From Mr James Crawley

Sir, Last any of your readers should misinterpret the first paragraph of Mr Stephen Walsh's critique of (June 6) the performance of the Berlioz Te Deum at last night's Albert Hall charity concert in aid of the St Mark's Research Founda- tion may I point out, very gently, that Hector Berlioz was, against his will, forced by his father to study medicine, hence his repugnance of the unhappy conditions he witnessed. Happily, his mother's influence and Providence prevailed, so bequeathing us with the glorious Te Deum which, as Richard Baker remarked, was a fitting thanksgiving for that the St Mark's Founda- tion has done and is doing for man- kind.

Yours faithfully,
JAMES CRAWLEY,
Greystone,
Bluehouse Lane,
Limpfield,
Surrey.

Failings of the Community Land Bill

From Mr George Dobry, QC, and Mr Michael Barnes

Sir, Mr Maurice Ash in his letter (June 14) is right to describe the radicalism of the Community Land Bill in which it was used (see para 133). The combination of the exist- ing tax on development gains and the proper use of the planning (and compulsory purchase) system can achieve the desired objectives.

Secondly, it is the Bill itself which is destroying and will continue to destroy Mr Ash's objectives. Instead of making land available for development it has introduced and will continue a creeping paralysis in the construction industry. Instead of creating stability it will continue the stultifying uncertainty which is the worst enemy of speedy development. With regard to excessive profits, it

will for some time differ little from the existing severe provisions.

Thirdly, the Bill will divert attention and resources from the very essence of the planning system, that is the speedy completion of struc- ture and local plans as the frame- work in which planning can operate. It may well be that if the scarce manpower and other resources of local government are directed towards a vain attempt to work provisions which are both unnecessary and unworkable, the completion of the new development plans, already unacceptably delayed, will never be attained at all. It is to a tragedy such as this that the Town and Country Planning Association should be directing its attentions.

In conclusion, we wholeheartedly agree that the Opposition should carefully weigh its responsibility. We believe that the responsibility is to oppose root and branch a piece of legislation which can achieve nothing that cannot be achieved by existing legislation but which, for reasons of political dogma, will inevitably prejudice those objectives on which virtually all are agreed. The next Conservative government will repeal the legislation. By then the damage may be done; it is this last fact which should condition the Opposition's current responsibility.

We are, etc,
GEORGE DOBRY,
MICHAEL BARNES,
2 Paper Buildings,
Temple, EC4.
June 14.

Fair votes for the British

From Miss Enid Lakeman

Sir, Lord Hailsham questions whether proportional representation encourages cross voting between members of different parties. But his references to continental Euro- pean experience in this respect are irrelevant, for those countries use party list forms of PR which (except in Switzerland) give no scope for cross voting.

It is far otherwise with the single transferable vote form, which forces the voter to discriminate among dif- ferent candidates of his own party and invites him further to indicate a measure of agreement with some in other parties.

Northern Ireland experience does not contradict this; the elections there only showed that the body of "moderate" opinion is not so large as we hoped it was. The "moderates" were, in fact, enabled to get representation in proportion to their numbers—as, for instance, when Brian Faulkner won his Con- vention seat with the help of votes transferred from opinion in the same party. Unsurprisingly, PR did make possible the brief power-sharing which was wrecked by the X-vote election of the 12 Northern Ireland MPs, and power-sharing in the dis- trict councils which still continues.

Lord Hailsham says that the claim that PR is fairer than the present system proceeds from the assump- tion that existing political parties and groupings exist independently of the system of voting and are not themselves the product of it. None of us reformers would make such an assumption on the con- trary, one of our reasons for seeking a change is a belief that the existing parties are a product of the system

and do not necessarily meet the desires of the voters.

What we seek is fairness between one elector and another—and, for example, to the situation in St Marylebone always elects an MP of the party he favours (though not necessarily a person he wants), while a Labour voter in the same place never does. Whether the electors choose to vote for the present parties or different ones or no parties at all is their affair: the single transferable vote form of PR will give effect to their wishes, what- ever these may be.

Yours faithfully,
ENID LAKEMAN,
Director, Electoral Reform Society,
6 Chancel Street,
Southwark, SE1.

From Professor S. E. Finer

Sir, In her letter of June 11 Pro- fessor Headlam-Morley alleges that proportional representation in the Weimar Republic led to the rise of Hitler by splitting parties, multi- plying small groups and so failing to produce effective leadership.

Would Professor Headlam-Morley now care to explain why, in the Bundesrepublik, proportional repre- sentation has led to the consolidation of parties, the reduction of their number, highly effective leadership and one of the stablest forms of parliamentary democracy in Europe. Yours faithfully,

S. E. FINER, Gladstone Professor of Government and Public Administra- tion at Oxford,
All Souls College,
Oxford.
June 12.

Valuing works of art

From Mrs Phyllis Marshall

Sir, The Government does not appear to have given sufficient con- sideration to the lack of expertis available to authenticate and value works of art for wealth tax purposes. While few would claim infallibility of judgment even fewer would consider themselves authori- ties upon more than one or two artists. Where then are the valuers?

I recently talked with a Treasury official concerned with property valuation who admitted with per- vention that there is no planning for the specialized valuation of works of art. Museum staff, art dealers and auctioneers could not supply the service on the scale which will be required, and if the politicians think otherwise they are more naïve than I am already supposed.

Take an instance: with reference to his own work L. S. Lowry admits that he sees on an average about two fakes a fortnight. This being the case with the work of a living British artist, imagine the ramifica- tions involved when it comes to the whole.

I recall a painting by a dead artist fetching a record price at auction for his work: bought by a dealer, it was later sold for a fur- ther record price. In this instance neither the auctioneer nor the dealer recognized the picture was a fake. Neither consulted the expert. Now the present owner may have to pay a large yearly tax upon a painting reputedly worth many thousands, when in reality its value is about £150. But perhaps even worse the picture will eventually go to the auction, and so the tax- payer will be defrauded.

I am,
Yours faithfully,
PHYLLIS MARSHALL,
The Stone Gallery,
St Mary's Place,
Newcastle upon Tyne 1.
June 11.

From Mr Godfrey Pilkington

Sir, May I be permitted to correct one or two of the many misleading impressions given by your corres- pondent, Mr Peter Fuller, in your issue of June 12? He quotes a letter from one of our members, John Kasmin, sent to me as chairman of the Society of London Art Dealers (SLAD). He uses it to castigate our society and its views.

Mr Kasmin's letter is dated July 5, 1974, well before the publication of the Green Paper. It was, in fact, fully discussed at an executive com- mittee meeting immediately and found no support. Mr Kasmin had plenty of opportunities, both person- ally and at meetings of the society,

to raise it again if he really felt that it had been dealt with inade- quately.

Mr Kasmin, whom we all recog- nize as a serious and successful dealer in avant garde art, frequently states that most of his sales are abroad; more power to his export elbow. But he has at present no real exhibition space in London, and is now unduly concerned with the kind of picture which is part of the national heritage, nor indeed with the problems of British collectors in general.

Mr Fuller refers to the 1 per cent of the population who will be sub- ject to a wealth tax starting at £100,000. One did not have to be in the least wealthy to purchase four paintings by David Hockney from Mr Kasmin a few years back, only perspicacious. But now, if you asked Mr Kasmin to value your four pictures for wealth tax pur- poses, he might suggest a fig- ure in excess of £100,000. You would therefore be subject to wealth tax. So, of course, would Mr Hockney himself, on the unsold pictures in his studio, and quite a number of less distinguished artists would be in a similar situation.

It is this possibility that art col- lecting (some anti-elitist social engineers consider it to be a repre- hensible activity in any case) can push comparatively poor people into the wealth tax bracket which, in our view, creates one of the strongest arguments in favour of excluding art altogether. None of the pallia- tives proposed by the Minister for the Arts, Mr Hugh Jenkins, nor by Mr Peter Fuller, who seems to echo his views so closely, does anything to relieve this situation.

Yours faithfully,
GODFREY PILKINGTON,
Chairman, Society of London Art Dealers,
16a Cork Street, W1.
June 12.

Unlimited pornography

From Mr Norman Gear

Sir, In *The Times* today (June 12) Mr David Holbrook quotes an assertion that "a serious social problem has been created wherever porno- graphy has been freed".

Pornography has been "freed" in Sweden, Denmark, Holland and West Germany for some years now. Would anyone seriously contend that there are more social prob- lems in those countries than in this one, where repressive laws still operate?

Yours sincerely,
NORMAN GEAR,
85 Plymouth Road,
Penarth,
Glamorgan.
June 12.

A Welsh voice in EEC institutions

From Mr Gwynfor Evans, Plaid Cymru MP for Carmarthen

Sir, May I comment as a Welshman on the statement in a letter by John P. Mackintosh, MP and others (June 12) that "With British membership of the European Community finally confirmed, it is now crucial to develop adequate procedures and institutions for defending the interests of this country and its people in the decision-making of the Community". My country is Wales and the nation to which I feel I owe first loyalty is the Welsh nation. The sentence quoted above describes exactly what I feel to be necessary for Wales.

Unlike Mr Mackintosh I opposed continued membership in the Common Market, and amongst the reasons was the disadvantage from which Wales suffers as a peripheral region. Our experiences on the periphery of Britain show how inadequately the "major" conse- quences of this position are mitigated by even the most ambitious regional policies; and a bureau in Brussels and the occasional pres- ence of the Secretary of State for Wales are, in my view, far too little enough to help.

What is needed is a permanent Welsh presence in the Council of Ministers and among the Commis- sioners, such as Luxembourg enjoys, together with recently arrived Ire- land and Denmark; and adequate membership in the potentially important Committee for Social and Economic Affairs. In the Parliament of Europe, too, whereas Luxem- bourg has six members and Ireland 10, Wales will have but one to represent her. Even if there are a couple of Welsh members among Labour or Conservative representa- tives, this has only to be suggested for its inadequacy to be seen.

That is, although Brussels now shares the government of Wales with Westminster and Whitehall her representation there is almost non-existent. Hence my plea for applica- tion of the party he favours (though not necessarily a person he wants), while a Labour voter in the same place never does. Whether the electors choose to vote for the present parties or different ones or no parties at all is their affair: the single transferable vote form of PR will give effect to their wishes, what- ever these may be.

Yours faithfully,
ENID LAKEMAN,
Director, Electoral Reform Society,
6 Chancel Street,
Southwark, SE1.

What we seek is fairness between one elector and another—and, for example, to the situation in St Marylebone always elects an MP of the party he favours (though not necessarily a person he wants), while a Labour voter in the same place never does. Whether the electors choose to vote for the present parties or different ones or no parties at all is their affair: the single transferable vote form of PR will give effect to their wishes, what- ever these may be.

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From Professor S. E. Finer

Sir, In her letter of June 11 Pro- fessor Headlam-Morley alleges that proportional representation in the Weimar Republic led to the rise of Hitler by splitting parties, multi- plying small groups and so failing to produce effective leadership.

Would Professor Headlam-Morley now care to explain why, in the Bundesrepublik, proportional repre- sentation has led to the consolidation of parties, the reduction of their number, highly effective leadership and one of the stablest forms of parliamentary democracy in Europe. Yours faithfully,

S. E. FINER, Gladstone Professor of Government and Public Administra- tion at Oxford,
All Souls College,
Oxford.
June 12.

It is this possibility that art col- lecting (some anti-elitist social engineers consider it to be a repre- hensible activity in any case) can push comparatively poor people into the wealth tax bracket which, in our view, creates one of the strongest arguments in favour of excluding art altogether. None of the pallia- tives proposed by the Minister for the Arts, Mr Hugh Jenkins, nor by Mr Peter Fuller, who seems to echo his views so closely, does anything to relieve this situation.

Yours faithfully,
GODFREY PILKINGTON,
Chairman, Society of London Art Dealers,
16a Cork Street, W1.
June 12.

From Mr Norman Gear

Sir, In *The Times* today (June 12) Mr David Holbrook quotes an assertion that "a serious social problem has been created wherever porno- graphy has been freed".

Pornography has been "freed" in Sweden, Denmark, Holland and West Germany for some years now. Would anyone seriously contend that there are more social prob- lems in those countries than in this one, where repressive laws still operate?

Yours sincerely,
NORMAN GEAR,
85 Plymouth Road,
Penarth,
Glamorgan.
June 12.

From Mr Norman Gear

Sir, In *The Times* today (June 12) Mr David Holbrook quotes an assertion that "a serious social problem has been created wherever porno- graphy has been freed".

EDITORIAL
Vitality of rail system
Law
Italian job

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

British Leyland: that offer of 10p

British Leyland shareholders are unhappy about the offer of 10p for each share which the Government is making. The offer is being made by the Government to buy back the shares of the company which is now a public company. The offer is being made by the Government to buy back the shares of the company which is now a public company. The offer is being made by the Government to buy back the shares of the company which is now a public company.

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Corporate liquidity Equity or debt

Corporate liquidity is a key factor in the success of a company. The offer is being made by the Government to buy back the shares of the company which is now a public company. The offer is being made by the Government to buy back the shares of the company which is now a public company. The offer is being made by the Government to buy back the shares of the company which is now a public company.

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Hugh Stephenson

Good and bad of the Industry Bill

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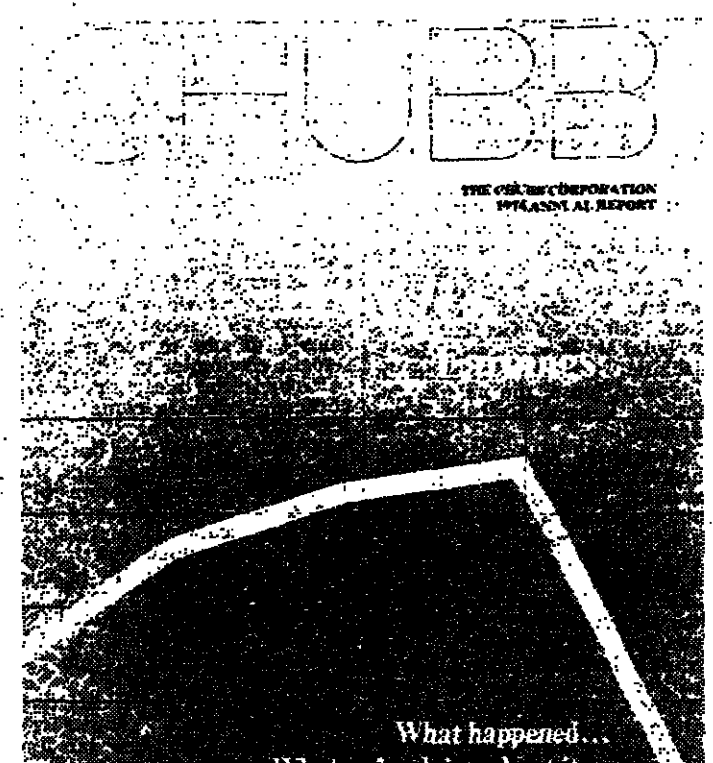
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The changing faces of insurance in Britain and America



What happened... What we're doing about it...

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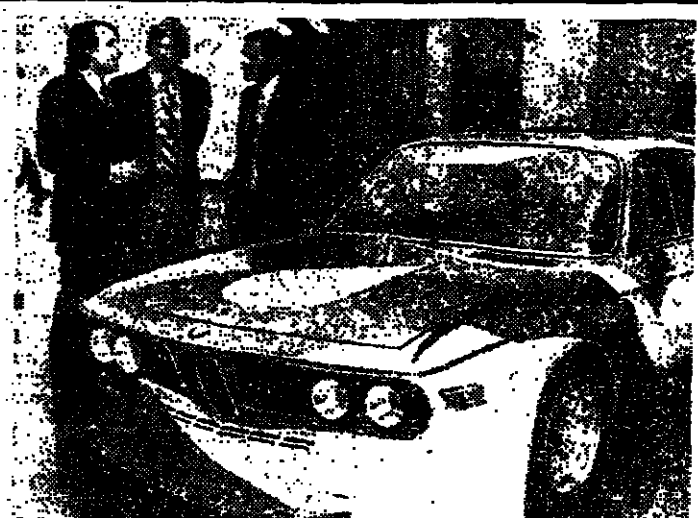
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Business Diary in Europe: Affairs of state

Nicolson, aged 53, chair of British Airways and a industrial commercial held forth to us over a weekend on the advantages of enterprise man, such as the running of a business and the one-third to private firms. The offer is being made by the Government to buy back the shares of the company which is now a public company. The offer is being made by the Government to buy back the shares of the company which is now a public company. The offer is being made by the Government to buy back the shares of the company which is now a public company.

Paint your wagon

This weekend isn't perhaps a tactical time to say so, but Business Diary has always thought racing cars to be noisy, dirty things. There is something, however, to be said for the BMW 3.0CSL, one of the more decorative if not necessarily successful entrants in this weekend's Le Mans event. The offer is being made by the Government to buy back the shares of the company which is now a public company. The offer is being made by the Government to buy back the shares of the company which is now a public company. The offer is being made by the Government to buy back the shares of the company which is now a public company.



How refreshing if BMW had started something: How much more it would be, instead of all that endless drinking about Le Mans and similar places, painted cars were merely driven (or preferably towed) past judges and ranked on aesthetic grounds alone, in a sort of mechanized Miss World affair.

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John Foster & Son Limited

Spinners and Manufacturers
Extracts from the Statement by the Chairman, Mr. G. F. B. Grant.

- Despite progressively more difficult conditions during the year, the Group achieved not unsatisfactory profits on its operations in the U.K.
- Production in the new spinning factory began in September. Investment of this sort is vital for the future prosperity of both company and industry.
- In Australia, John Foster Valley suffered like many other companies and the first half profit of £71,272 was followed by a second half loss of £176,204.
- Stock and order book of Charles Sowden Group of Companies was purchased during year. This acquisition will further strengthen our position in the mohair cloth trade.
- Your company is export-orientated, and thanks to our substantial sales to cloth merchants with their world-wide connections, we estimate that in all nearly 70% of U.K. turnover goes to overseas markets.

Extracts from Group Accounts			
	12 months to 28th Feb. 1975	14 months to 1st Mar. 1974	
Turnover	£2,000	£2,000	
Profit before Tax	11,915	11,909	
Profit after Tax	479	1,202	
Total Dividend Net*	173	618	
Earnings per Stock Unit	2.8687p	3.4575p	
	3.6p	9.3p	

*Gross Dividend unchanged on an annual basis

Copies of the Report and Accounts may be obtained from the Company Secretary, Black Dyke Mills, Queensbury, Bradford BD13 1QA

MARKET REPORTS

List of fixed interest stocks

Stock	Price	Yield	Dividend
London 7% Deb	100.00	7.00	7.00
London 6% Deb	100.00	6.00	6.00
London 5% Deb	100.00	5.00	5.00
London 4% Deb	100.00	4.00	4.00
London 3% Deb	100.00	3.00	3.00
London 2% Deb	100.00	2.00	2.00
London 1% Deb	100.00	1.00	1.00
London 0.5% Deb	100.00	0.50	0.50
London 0.25% Deb	100.00	0.25	0.25
London 0.125% Deb	100.00	0.125	0.125
London 0.0625% Deb	100.00	0.0625	0.0625
London 0.03125% Deb	100.00	0.03125	0.03125
London 0.015625% Deb	100.00	0.015625	0.015625
London 0.0078125% Deb	100.00	0.0078125	0.0078125
London 0.00390625% Deb	100.00	0.00390625	0.00390625
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London 0.00048828125% Deb	100.00	0.00048828125	0.00048828125
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London 0.0000000000000000001084202172485519641483368789283095703125% Deb	100.00	0.0000000000000000001084202172485519641483368789283095703125	0.0000000000000000001084202172485519641483368789283095703125
London 0.00000000000000000005421010862427820724166843946415478515625% Deb	100.00	0.00000000000000000005421010862427820724166843946415478515625	0.00000000000000000005421010862427820724166843946415478515625
London 0.0000000000000000000271050543121391036208342197320773928125% Deb	100.00	0.0000000000000000000271050543121391036208342197320773928125	0.0000000000000000000271050543121391036208342197320773928125
London 0.0000000000000000000135525271560695518104171093660386940625% Deb	100.00	0.0000000000000000000135525271560695518104171093660386940625	0.0000000000000000000135525271560695518104171093660386940625
London 0.000000000000000000006776263578034775905208554701934703125% Deb	100.00	0.000000000000000000006776263578034775905208554701934703125	0.000000000000000000006776263578034775905208554701934703125
London 0.0000000000000000000033881317890173879526042773509673515625% Deb	100.00	0.0000000000000000000033881317890173879526042773509673515625	0.0000000000000000000033881317890173879526042773509673515625
London 0.00000000000000000000169406589450869397630213867548367890625% Deb	100.00	0.00000000000000000000169406589450869397630213867548367890625	0.00000000000000000000169406589450869397630213867548367890625
London 0.000000000000000000000847032947254346988151064327241839453125% Deb	100.00	0.000000000000000000000847032947254346988151064327241839453125	0.000000000000000000000847032947254346988151064327241839453125
London 0.0000000000000000000004235164736271724944075532137209197265625% Deb	100.00	0.0000000000000000000004235164736271724944075532137209197265625	0.0000000000000000000004235164736271724944075532137209197265625
London 0.000000000000000000000211758236813586222037776606860459378125% Deb	100.00	0.000000000000000000000211758236813586222037776606860459378125	0.000000000000000000000211758236813586222037776606860459378125
London 0.0000000000000000000001058791184067861110188883034302296890625% Deb	100.00	0.0000000000000000000001058791184067861110188883034302296890625	0.0000000000000000000001058791184067861110188883034302296890625
London 0.00000000000000000000005293955920339305550944415171511484453125% Deb	100.00	0.00000000000000000000005293955920339305550944415171511484453125	0.00000000000000000000005293955920339305550944415171511484453125
London 0.00000000000000000000002646977960169652775472207585755722265625% Deb	100.00	0.00000000000000000000002646977960169652775472207585755722265625	0.00000000000000000000002646977960169652775472207585755722265625
London 0.000000000000000000000013234889800848263877361037928778611328125% Deb	100.00	0.000000000000000000000013234889800848263877361037928778611328125	0.000000000000000000000013234889800848263877361037928778611328125
London 0.000000000000000000000006617444900424131938680518964389306640625% Deb	100.00	0.000000000000000000000006617444900424131938680518964389306640625	0.000000000000000000000006617444900424131938680518964389306640625
London 0.0000000000000000000000033087224502120659693402594821946533203125% Deb	100.00	0.0000000000000000000000033087224502120659693402594821946533203125	0.0000000000000000000000033087224502120659693402594821946533203125
London 0.00000000000000000000000165436			

Capitalization & week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Today. Dealings End, June 27. \$ Contango Day, June 30. Settlement Day, July 8.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

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FLAT SHARING

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